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ISRAELYAN: WEST BLOCKING DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD142001 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 14 TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Conference on Disarmament considered the question of forming special auxiliary bodies for conducting negotiations on exceedingly important items on the agenda "Termination of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament" and "Prevention of the Arms Race in Outer Space". But Western powers blocked adoption of a positive decision on that issue, bringing to zero the efforts which were undertaken by a big group of socialist, and also non-aligned and neutral states.

Speaking in that connection the head of the USSR delegation, Viktor Israelyan, noted that Western states had again demonstrated unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the substance of very topical problems of prevention of a nuclear war and problems of disarmament. It became obvious that all their alluring declarations on the readiness for negotiations were only a camouflage bound to mislead the world public.

Western states' stand gave rise to criticism from participants in the Geneva forum. Mexico's representative, Alfonso Garcia Robles, denounced those states' course aimed at going away from the discussion of burning problems now facing mankind and emphasized that the cause of special regret is their lack of readiness to conduct negotiations on the questions of prevention of militarization of outer space.

ISRAELYAN MEETS WITH WEU OFFICIAL IN GENEVA

LD141958 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 14 TASS -- The head of the USSR delegation to the session of the Conference on Disarmament, which is being held at the Palace of Nations, Viktor Israelyan has received here member of the standing armaments committee of the assembly of the West European Union Blaun (Netherlands).

In the course of the talk Viktor Israelyan set forth the USSR's stand on questions of the agenda of the Disarmament Conference and pointed to causes of the lack of progress in the discussion of topical problems of full and universal prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, to nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war and elimination of the danger of the arms race in outer space.

BOGACHEV: CRUISE MISSILE FIRST-STRIKE WEAPON

LD141451 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

At a meeting between Italian Foreign Minister Julio Andreotti and U.S. President Reagan in Los Angeles, the sides reiterated their intention to go ahead with plans to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on Italy's Sicily Island in accordance with the approved schedule.

The unprecedentedly massive U.S. programme for the development and deployment of cruise missiles, including long-range ones, graphically illustrates the adventuristic thinking of the U.S. leadership and is evidence of Washington's total disregard for the demands of the world public to limit and restrict nuclear armaments.

Cruise missiles, advertised by the Pentagon as "American miracle weapons," are very destabilising systems escalating the threat of nuclear war, in particular, because of possible technical failures, errors and miscalculations.

High precision and the ability to fly at low altitudes and to circumvent air defence systems on their way to target make these missiles typical first nuclear strike weapons. Cruise missiles are those weapon systems which the President hopes to use "to make the Russians go to sleep with the fear that the United States will deliver a nuclear strike at them".

Making attempts to use cruise missiles for blackmail and for bringing political pressure to bear on socialist countries and accepting for the sake of this goal the escalation of the threat of nuclear war, Washington totally disregards the military and political realities of the second half of the 20th century given the existing balance of the military potentials of the USSR and the United States, either country making efforts to prejudice the security of the other inevitably jeopardises its own security.

By deploying long-range cruise missiles, the U.S. Administration also pursues the purpose of forcing the Soviet Union to make huge expenditures to build defences against those systems and thereby damaging the Soviet economy.

Washington naively believes that the mass deployment of cruise missiles will not be countered by the USSR. Meanwhile, Washington's refusal to accept the Soviet proposal on the complete prohibition of cruise missiles or at least on placing some restrictions on them and the Pentagon's practical actions to field those new weapons have forced the Soviet Union to take measures in response. At present the Soviet Union is testing long-range cruise missiles.

The Pentagon strategists indulging futile hopes for the subversion of the Soviet economy by the threat of the deployment of their cruise missiles should think of the costs of rebuilding all the air defences in the whole of U.S. territory to protect it from cruise missiles from the north, east, west and south.

The introduction of long-range cruise missiles would undermine the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. This nuclear weapons system will make it very difficult to verify observance of the agreement on the limitation of the arms race. Cruise missiles can easily be concealed from detection, for instance, on naval ships. Technically, it is possible to increase the range of those missiles swiftly enough by diminishing their warheads. Disassembled cruise missiles can be stored in secrecy and and promptly assembled in firing positions. Cruise missiles thus create more loopholes for circumventing and breaching agreements. The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the attention of the U.S. Administration to these characteristics of cruise missiles, which pose a particular danger to the cause of peace.

Washington, however, stubbornly continues to take practical measures to deploy long-range cruise missiles. These actions of the Reagan administration are eloquent proof that the United States has a sharply negative attitude to any limitation or restriction of nuclear armaments.

POST CITED ON REAGAN ARMS TALKS STANCE

PM141428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "WASHINGTON POST Article"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug -- While making verbal declarations about its "love of peace" and "desire for disarmament," the incumbent Washington administration in practice has not only failed to do anything to advance the process of arms control but, on the contrary, has hindered progress in this sphere from its very first day in power.

THE WASHINGTON POST points out that "the largest peacetime buildup of military potential in all U.S. history has taken place in the first 3 and 1/2 years of the Reagan administration."

"Reagan," the newspaper emphasizes, "has been highly critical of earlier arms control agreements and has claimed that the buildup of U.S. arsenals is not the only missing card which -- if played -- would force the Russians to accept a negotiated deal which he could approve."

Pointing out that earlier U.S. Administrations "combined the buildup of arsenals with attempts to curb or at least regulate military rivalry by diplomatic means," THE WASHINGTON POST asserts with alarm: "Reagan administration officials, many of whom objected to the arms control agreements reached in the past, are not disturbed by the present lack of dynamism in this respect."

"The problem of the lack of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union is essentially a pseudoproblem," the newspaper quotes Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K.Adelman, the man in the present administration who heads the agency whose ostensible purpose is to make every possible contribution to progress in the disarmament sphere, as saying.

The White House's approach to the arms control problem has been summed up, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, by E. Rowny, former head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, broken off through the fault of the United States, who has declared frankly: "We in the Reagan administration have tried to dissociate ourselves from making arms control the pivot of our foreign policy." In his view, the newspaper notes, primary significance ought to be attached to military programs in general.

According to L. Pressler (Republican, South Dakota), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee for Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations, and Environment, the present Washington "team" consists of people "who attach paramount importance to defense and essentially do not believe in arms control."

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Reagan administration has no future intention to change its approach toward disarmament problems. Thus, the newspaper stresses, "the Republican election platform -- an extremely lengthy document due to be discussed and approved at the party convention in Dallas -- devotes just two paragraphs to arms control." Furthermore, the newspaper writes, the emphasis is on criticism of the SALT II treaty, which, as is well known, has not been ratified by the United States.

The incumbent administration's stance on nuclear arms control is so unconstructive that even former administration officials are now forced to admit this. For example, Former Secretary of State A. Haig points out in his memoirs that the so-called "zero option" proposed by Reagan was "absurd" and "unsuitable" for the talks and that the initial U.S. proposals on strategic arms were so one-sided that "they gave in advance the impression that talks were impossible on this basis."

The "massive buildup of military potential" is a consequence of the present administration's policy, THE WASHINGTON POST points out. The military budget requested by Reagan, the newspaper emphasizes, "is the largest in history." According to the information center for military questions, it has increased 72 percent since 1981.

Referring to the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, THE WASHINGTON POST points out that, in response to the USSR's proposals to hold talks on this issue, the White House "insisted on discussing the strategic arms problem and refused to accept the Russian proposal to impose a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons."

TEPLOV: U.S. NOT READY FOR SPACE ARMS TALKS

LD141449 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] There has been no positive response from the Reagan administration to the Soviet proposal to begin Soviet-American negotiations in Vienna in September on ways of preventing the militarization of outer space. Here is a commentary from our observer Vladimir Teplov:

As is known, any negotiation can start only if both sides agree to. However, on this negotiation only one side, the Soviet Union, is unequivocally prepared for talks to prevent the militarization of outer space. The other side, the United States, is clearly not ready. Now what has the Soviet Union suggested? It proposed holding Soviet-American negotiations to prevent the militarization of space. The Soviet Government offered the United States Government to appoint special delegations for talks to be opened in Vienna in September. The Soviet Government's statement forwarded to the U.S. Government spelled out the subject of negotiation as prevention of the militarization of outer space and a mutual commitment to renounce antisatellite systems and scrap those that have already been designed. It also suggested establishing on a mutual basis, as of the start of negotiations, a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons. In short, the Soviet Union proposed talks with the United States to close reliably all channels of spreading the arms race to outer space and as the U.S. Administration also strives for this goal and was prepared for negotiations on this problem, the proposed discussions would become a reality immediately.

However, the American side is not ready to negotiate ways of preventing weapons in space. Having voiced consent to start talks, the Reagan administration has actually sought to create the impression of accepting the Soviet proposal. In fact, it attempted to substitute the subject of negotiation. Instead of ways to prevent the militarization of outer space, it proposed debating both medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear armaments. In other words, the White House set forth a condition to discuss in Vienna the issues the negotiations on which were [words indistinct] the deployment of nuclear strike American missiles in Europe. When the text of a joint statement on talks in Vienna was considered through official channels between the USSR and the U.S.A. it was also revealed that the United States is bent on discussing the issue of militarizing space rather than the question of preventing an arms race in space, as the USSR proposed. The United States also refused to declare a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons. Nor has the U.S. Administration agreed that the negotiating sides would seek a total mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems.

Washington now gives priority to intensive preparations for war rather than to arms control. Instead of conducting (?fair) talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons the Reagan administration began siting American first-strike missiles in West Germany, Britain, and Italy and this made it impossible to continue negotiations in Geneva. And now, instead of agreeing to begin talks in Vienna on ways of preventing the militarization of terrestrial space, as the Soviet Government suggests, the U.S. Administration resorts to all sorts of maneuvers behind which there is a clear intention to test [word indistinct] new antisatellite systems and other weapons in line with their notorious star wars project.

SCIENTIST ON U.S. 'RELUCTANCE' FOR SPACE TALKS

LD121831 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by international affairs journalist Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] What is the reason for the U.S. Administration's stubborn reluctance to sit down at the negotiating table? This is the topic of my conversation with Andrey Afanasevich Kokoshin, doctor of historical sciences and deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the Defense of Peace Against Nuclear War.

[Begin recording] [Kolesnichenko] Andrey Afanasevich, let's specifically examine the United States' replies. Above all, Washington is against a ban on anti-satellite systems. How is this to be understood in the context of the proposal for the conference?

[Kokoshin] I would say that generally Washington's stance is such that it refuses to examine the issue of preventing space militarization. Were the Soviet proposal to be realized and thus appropriate agreements concluded, the most extensive spectra of strike weapons, including antisatellite systems and space-based antimissile systems, would be banned. Certain circles in the United States, primarily the military-industrial corporations, are now applying maximum efforts to spiral the arms race in space, and make it irreversible.

[Kolesnichenko] Thus, one may say that a certain part of the military-industrial complex is even against the national interests of the United States, because, as far as I know, the United States is even more dependent on satellite systems than we.

[Kokoshin] Absolutely. The number of those vigorously opposing a launch of the arms race in space has grown substantially in recent months in the United States. And they are just turning attention to the fact that the United States has no chance of obtaining any military advantage over the Soviet Union, even a minimum advantage. They are pointing out that the entire post-war history shows that the Soviet Union was always able to reply adequately to a U.S. challenge, and that the United States will only lose as a result of the creation of new weapons systems, space weapons.

[Kolesnichenko] I would also like, in this connection, to examine the issue of a moratorium. It is well-known that we are proposing a mutual moratorium be established on testing and deployment of space weapons from the moment of the start of the talks. But again, the United States is coming out against this. Evidently, one point is to break off these talks, but there is also a purely military-political point here.

[Kokoshin] Well, the United States stance on this issue, it seems to me, is determined simply by a desire to establish a situation where talks would simply be impossible. A moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons is essential for a start to be made on the talks and for them to be held in a normal atmosphere. This is an essential condition for a start to the talks. This is very clear to any unbiased person. On the other hand, a moratorium is only a first step, a very important step on the way to a ban and complete elimination of anti-satellite weapons and other forms of space weapons.

[Kolesnichenko] Generally, the emphasis on space weapons is also an emphasis on nuclear superiority which Washington wants to obtain, and is banking on victory in nuclear war, which, of course, is impossible.

[Kokoshin] This is a very important component in U.S. military-political strategy. Much greater emphasis is being laid on this now, a lot more money is being allocated, and there is no doubt that an antisatellite system with space-based elements [s kosmicheskimi eshelonami] is primarily designed to secure a first strike and victory in nuclear war.

[Kolesnichenko] The final question concerns the topic of the talks, the agenda of these talks. The Soviet Union has proposed a clear and definite agenda on the problem of preventing space militarization. This is a separate important problem.

[Kokoshin] And a very extensive one.

[Kolesnichenko] Very extensive. The United States says yes, it is ready to sit down at the negotiating table, but it would also like to discuss these problems and those problems. And it names them specifically, namely, the problem of strategic arms limitation and medium-range missile limitation, that is, those talks cut off through the very fault of the United States. Now they are dragging this problem into the agenda proposed by the Soviet Union. What is the sense of this?

[Kokoshin] It is quite obvious that the administration, having broken off and undermined the talks on nuclear arms limitation, is trying to simultaneously pretend and run things in such a way as to persuade the public to remove the blame from it, that the situation has, nevertheless, not deteriorated as a result of this, and that dialogue with the Soviet Union continues. This is an absolutely destructive approach to the talks and to any way of running things with the Soviet Union. Attention is currently being drawn to this in Western Europe by many mass media organs and many political figures. Great policy cannot be made of such tricks, generally. This is not great policy, this is politicking. And it is electoral trickery and politicking so typical of the U.S. political system.

[Kolesnichenko] Thus, one may say that, for the time being, the United States is only holding talks about talks and is trying to exploit them as a screen for its political aims and policy. This is a policy of militarization, a policy -- to be blunt -- of preparation for a new war. This is not even hidden by the U.S. press. We have here a recent issue of the magazine NEWSWEEK. What is it about? About how America will win a new war, can or can't it win well. Even the recent photos say that new equipment and new systems are being prepared to monitor space, aircraft, and develop to the utmost antisatellite, and antimissile weapons. So, there is only one conclusion. The present administration's policy is a policy of total militarization.

[Kokoshin] The administration is generally endeavoring to get the same thing out of these talks. Weapons to cloak its real designs, to make these talks a kind of smokescreen to cover development of weapons systems advantageous to the military-industrial complex in the United States. At the same time, these talks would be used for especially expedient politicking aims, to fool U.S. public opinion and to demonstrate this administration's illusory love of peace.

[Kolesnichenko] Thanks very much, Andrey Afanasevich. [end recording]

SCIENTISTS' ROUNDTABLE ON NUCLEAR FREEZE

LD091957 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 9 Aug 84

["Freeze -- A Bridge Towards Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- The idea of the freeze -- given appropriate control -- of all existing nuclear armaments quantitatively and qualitatively is winning ever greater popularity among the peaceable public. That prompted the Moscow monthly magazine THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE to hold a round-table discussion with the participation of activists of the committee of Soviet scientists in defence of peace, against nuclear threat. A report on the meeting is published in the magazine's latest issue.

"The Soviet leadership," stressed deputy director of the Institute of the United States and Canada Andrey Kokoshin, "holds a clear-cut stand on the 'freeze' problem: such a big quantity of armaments has already been stockpiled that the freeze would not create the slightest threat to the security of either of the sides. It would considerably improve the general political atmosphere, and, it should be believed, would facilitate an accord on the reduction of nuclear arsenals."

As was stated by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science Yuriy Kagan, the freeze would help raise an obstacle to the appearance of new, even more dangerous systems of nuclear weapons. It is particularly important, since U.S. militarists seek hard to create ever new and new nuclear missile systems, for instance, a single warhead mobile ballistic missile.

An important condition for the freeze should become the introduction by the states of a moratorium on all tests of nuclear ammunition, and also new types of nuclear delivery vehicles", [quotation mark as received] said corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Boris Raushenbakh.

The participants in the round-table discussion noted that the freeze does not supersede radical steps in limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons and other acts to consolidate international security.

KORIONOV ON ARMS RACE, EVENTS IN INDIA, AFRICA

PM141631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] The Duty of All Peoples

The peoples of the world have held a week of action to ban nuclear weapons. It has taken place in connection with the 39th anniversary of the dropping of the American atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and become a factor for a new mobilization of all honest people to struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, like the other fraternal parties and the socialist community countries, consider the removal of the threat of nuclear war the priority task. The socialist states' steadily growing economic might constitutes the reliable material basis of their policy of easing international tension. Consistently following a course of peace, the USSR and its allies have advanced numerous specific proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening the peoples' security.

The leaders of the Communist and Workers Parties and the heads of government of the countries that participated in the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow expressed the confidence that "with strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security the nuclear arms race can be stopped and states can begin implementing real measures for nuclear disarmament. What this requires is political will and an honest, equitable, and constructive dialogue taking the security interests of all countries into consideration."

The USSR and the other socialist community states have that will. Clear evidence of this is provided by the Soviet Union's persistent desire to prevent the militarization of space. "Moscow," Britain's THE OBSERVER stated, "has treated the idea of holding talks seriously." But this certainly cannot be said of Washington.

In recent weeks, the world public has seen how the U.S. Administration has been taking all measures to drive this question into an impasse and make talks impossible. It has become obvious that Washington did not and does not intend to take any practical steps either to end the arms race on the ground or to prevent the militarization of space. It would like to leave its hands free to implement programs aimed at turning space into a bridgehead for aggression.

Kalb, NBC correspondent attached to the U.S. State Department, reported: "High-ranking administration spokesmen have told NBC that the United States firmly intends to conduct tests of certain kinds of antisatellite weapons this fall, and if the holding of Soviet-American talks in Vienna in September has to be paid for with a ban on those tests, then, as officials have emphasized, there will naturally be no talks." Let him who has ears hear!

The Reagan team's unscrupulous calculations can also be seen from the following reports by American news organs: "During the election campaign taking place in the country, it is very important for the administration to shift the blame for the failure in holding such talks onto the Soviet Union."

American diplomacy's soap bubble about "readiness for talks" has burst. Every objective person can see that the White House was and is playing a fraudulent game.

This becomes particularly clear in light of the Washington administration's practical actions. U.S. military spending is growing irrepressibly.

Since the present administration's accession to power it has already increased 75 percent, and next year it will be more than double the 1980 level.

Any means are used to justify the militarist policy. Recently, for example, there was a "leak" of information from the Pentagon about a "secret" report which claimed that the recent "global war games" had brought to light the fact that because of "inadequate armament" the United States is "in a position to wage only one small war in any one region of the globe." Thus, it is suggested to the taxpayer: new funds are needed to arm "defenseless" America.

At the same time, the following information was released to the West European press: "The U.S. Administration has warned its allies that it might prove powerless to withstand demands in Congress for a reduction in the number of American troops in Europe unless NATO increases defense spending." Of course, no one in Washington seriously intends to raise the question of reducing the number of U.S. troops in West Europe. What we have here is more White House blackmailing of its NATO allies: "Cough it up, or else...!"

The world's peace-loving forces draw this conclusion: It is necessary to multiply efforts in the struggle to curb those who are playing with mankind's destiny. This conclusion is being embodied in practical actions. Last week a mighty wave of demonstrations by millions of people against the threat of nuclear war swept the continents.

At a Washington press conference, spokesmen for leading antiwar organizations in the United States and a number of other countries announced their intention to launch a movement throughout the world to collect signatures calling for the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests by 6 August 1985. At the same time, there is a growing number of U.S. municipal councils that are proclaiming their cities nuclear weapons free zones. Currently there are 30 such cities and districts in the United States.

The year of action to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe has begun with a meeting of representatives of the peace-loving public of Scandinavian countries in Oslo. Italian peace champions have set up another camp on the island of Sicily, where the Pentagon has created a base for first-strike cruise missiles near the city of Comiso, and an international meeting entitled "The Mediterranean -- A Zone of Peace" has been held in Comiso itself. Antimissile and antinuclear demonstrations are growing in other West European countries, Japan, Australia, and throughout the world.

Despite the intrigues and machinations of imperialist circles, forces upholding the righteous cause are looking confidently to the future. This is the source of their superiority and tenacity and the guarantee of their successes in the struggle to curb the imperialist adventurers.

Shadow Over the Subcontinent

The traditional month of Soviet-Indian friendship, which coincides this year with the 13th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and India, has begun in our country. And on 15 August, the Indian people will celebrate the 37th anniversary of their country's independence.

The USSR and India have long been linked by bonds of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation. Soviet people highly value India's efforts in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, for disarmament and equitable cooperation among states, and its outstanding role in the Nonaligned Movement.

India's stand assumes particularly great significance at the present time. Nurturing plans for military adventures, aggressive imperialist U.S. circles are seeking to sow tension and create hotbeds of enmity and violence wherever they possibly can. This also fully applies to the South Asian subcontinent.

Hostile subversive activity against India has begun to intensify, particularly since that country scored certain successes in economic and social development. Washington is the chief source of military pressure on India, and Pakistan is its chief base. During U.S. Vice President G. Bush's recent visit to India last May, the Indian Government expressed its concern over deliveries of American weapons to Pakistan with the U.S. Administration. Washington ignored India's position. Deliveries of American weapons to Pakistan are continuing, and the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean basin is growing.

The territory of Pakistan has virtually been placed at the disposal of the Pentagon, which is seeking to establish its strategic control over the entire region from there. The U.S. military has been allowed to use bases on Pakistani soil and set up electronic surveillance stations there, as well as stockpiling weapons in various parts of the country. It is also well known that Washington makes extensive use of Pakistani territory as a base for subversive and terrorist activity against Afghanistan.

Pakistan is being armed with the latest offensive weapons which, by all accounts, are also earmarked for us against India. The United States has granted Islamabad "aid" to the tune of $3.2 billion, the lion's share of which is being spent on arms, including the acquisition of 40 nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers. More than one-third -- and, according to certain data, even 40 percent -- of the Pakistani budget is spent for military purposes.

At the same time, new reports of Pakistani efforts to create nuclear weapons are filtering into the press. "For some time now, no one, other than those who are inclined to deceive themselves," THE TIMES OF INDIA points out, "has doubted that Pakistan either already has nuclear potential or is on the point of getting it. There is enough evidence to be convinced that, stubbornly guided by its nuclear ambitions, Pakistan is receiving assistance from China. Both these possibilities, with all their grave consequences, are now being confirmed in light of recent events in the United States, which has placed vitally important stakes on Pakistan and China."

There is another sphere of close cooperation between Washington and Karachi. This involves attempts to destabilize the situation in India by actively supporting separatist forces in that country, particularly terrorists in the Punjab. The press reports that there are a number of camps operating on Pakistani territory, where terrorists are being trained by CIA instructors and Pakistani officers.

The separatists' attempt to wrest the Punjab from India meet with active support in the United States. J. Chohan, leader of the Punjab separatists, who was expelled from India and styled himself "president" of the nonexistent "state of Khalistan," has taken refuge precisely under the wing of the Washington administration. Maps of "Khalistan" have already been published in the United States with the CIA's assistance, and false passports and even money of this mythical "state's" formation are being printed.

Washington's very crude interference in India's internal affairs goes as far as the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopting a provocative decision to conduct so-called "hearings on the Punjab." Simultaneously with the fuss over "Khalistan" forces calling themselves the "Kashmir liberation front" -- an organization campaigning for that Indian state's annexation to Pakistan -- are stepping up their activity in Western countries.

Thus, the separatist and terrorist sallies that have taken place recently in various parts of India and in certain countries neighboring on India are not chance, uncoordinated actions. They are part of a unified conspiracy against the countries of the South Asian subcontinent, and U.S. imperialist forces and their special services, above all, are standing in the wings.

Voice of Free Africa

The Third Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Congress has been held in Brazzaville, and the Second Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] Congress in Harare. These congresses are characteristic of the processes taking place in the political life of African countries that have chosen the road of national freedom and social progress.

The African countries that have achieved political independence are faced with this question: Which path to take, which methods to choose to resolve the very acute problems inherited from colonialism, such as economic backwardness, poverty, the undeveloped nature of the food base, and others?

The resolution of these problems is hampered to a huge degree by the fact that imperialist states, using the means available to them for exerting political and economic pressure, are continuing to step up their exploitation of developing countries and are trying to create conditions conducive to the preservation of old positions and even to the taking of new ones in those countries' economies by foreign capital, primarily multinational corporations. It is natural that the African countries that have made it their aim to achieve true independence and social progress are persistently seeking the path enabling them to extricate themselves from this economic and political dependence.

The PCT and ZANU-PF congresses attracted the attention of the world democratic public because it was once again stated at those forums of parties that act as their peoples' political leaders, that on the paths of capitalism, the developing states will be unable to find their way onto the road of true progress. Hence the choice of these parties is a socialist orientation.

Everything possible must be done to strengthen the PCT's leading role, the unity of revolutionary forces within the party, national unity, and social peace, it was pointed out at the PCT Congress. This is an essential condition for creating a new, independent, flourishing, and socialist Congo.

The aim of the ZANU-PF party, its congress declared, is to build a socialist state in Zimbabwe founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and taking the country's historical, social, and cultural experience into account. The congress adopted a policy of turning the ZANU-PF into a vanguard party, whose social base is the worker-peasant alliance.

In Ethiopia, preparations for the founding congress of the vanguard party, being created on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, have entered the final stage. It will be held next month. The rich experience of the socialist community countries, the newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN, published in Addis Ababa, wrote recently, attests that the party's leading role is an indispensable condition for successful progress along the path of building socialism.

The path chosen by the peoples who have decided to become the masters of their destiny is not easy. But life confirms that if the peoples are imbued with the idea of genuine independence and firmly uphold their right to travel their chosen path, they will triumph. This is one of the historical natural laws of our time.

L.A. GAMES RESULTS DEVALUED DUE TO BOYCOTT

LD131337 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondents Mikhail Beglov and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles were closed on Sunday to the tolling of church bells, blasts of firecracks and flashes of fireworks. However, Hollywood's "special effects" were unable to hide the obvious fact that the games were devalued in sports terms.

Washington turned the games into a scene for the propaganda of the "American way of life." They passed in an atmosphere of chauvinistic fever and the escalation of malicious anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria. Extremist groupings of every ilk became dramatically more active during competitions. Encouraged by the authorities, they held noisy anti-Soviet gatherings and provocative press conferences, and distributed subversive literature containing vituperative attacks on the USSR and other socialist countries.

At the same time the games were used by the White House to further its selfish political aims and actually became a component of the election campaign of the Republican Party. Cynically exploiting the achievements of the U.S. team and holding forth on "new patriotism," President Reagan tried to relate himself directly to the successes of U.S. athletes and to make the Americans forget the setbacks of his domestic and foreign policies. That purpose was pursued, in particular, by Reagan's meeting with the U.S. team, organized to give the President another opportunity to show off on T.V. screens to the voters.

Taking the cue from big business, the organizers of the games did everything to squeeze them into the rigid framework of commercial television, trampling underfoot the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement. The Olympic Games were turned into a gigantic sale at which products of U.S. and foreign corporations, using the games as a background for the advertisement of their commodities, were offered along with political ideas. The games were organized first and foremost for big business rather than athletes, a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, S. Kubota, remarked.

As for the significance of the games from the point of view of sport, as the sports press has pointed on more than one occasion, the games lost a good deal because of the absence of strong athletes from the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries. Washington actually reduced that major international competition to the level of demonstration performances of U.S. athletes. The Olympic Games are senseless without the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba and a number of other countries, Soviet journalists were told by a correspondent of the Colombian sports magazine CRONOMETRO, A. Calderon.

U.S. TRADE PRACTICES CHOKING THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES

LD101649 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

After the Geneva conference 28 developing countries voiced protests against new restrictions on textile imports due to be introduced by the United State on September 7. Their statement says that the U.S. discriminatory measures will have a devastating effect on the developing countries' trade. Washington is accused of perpetrating arbitrariness in world trade and violating an international agreement on trade in textiles that it has itself signed.

Those countries call for the convocation of a special conference on textile trade within the GATT framework not later than the first week of September. It is also stressed that the Americans' measures were a part of the policy of U.S. protectionism, which has been toughened on the eve of the presidential elections.

Simultaneously the International Monetary Fund announced that prices for oil, coffee, rubber, copper, tea, and other raw materials exported by the developing countries had dramatically plunged last June.

These latest facts are graphic evidence of the robbery of the developing countries in broad daylight by the United States and other Western powers through unfair trade, namely, through undercutting prices for their own manufactures, and also through holding up with protectionist methods the marketing of the newly-free countries manufactures in the West. It should be added here that the Reagan administration's policy of maintaining high interest rates helps to pump from the developing countries into the United States billions upon billions of dollars. The burden of debts borne by the latter is becoming intolerable. After the American banks raised interest rates from 11 to 13 percent this year, the annual debt-servicing payments of Latin American countries alone rose automatically from $45 to $52 billion, while the total foreign indebtedness of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America has now exceeded $800 billion.

It appears that even if the developing countries overcome Washington's opposition and manage to improve their balance of payments in foreign trade, that improvement is "devoured" by debt-servicing. Argentina, for instance, hopes to have a surplus of $4 billion in foreign trade this year but must pay $6 billion in interest alone. Up to 9 percent of the gross national product of the Latin American countries is used to pay interest on foreign loans.

Transnational corporations, first and foremost American ones, are adept at plundering Asia, Africa and Latin America. They earn on average $4.25 in profit per dollar of investment in those regions. The United States earns fabulous profits on arms supplies to the developing countries and on the arms race, which is doing enormous damage to those countries. The Reagan administration makes an effective use of economic pressure to reach its political ends and organizes a trade, credit and technological blockade of those countries which reject Washington's diktat.

The consequences of robbery are tragic indeed. In 1983 the economic situation of the newly-free countries has further worsened. Their gross national product shrank by 0.5 percent. The developing countries are coming against protectionist restrictions, exorbitantly high interest rates and serious financing problems and the unbearable burden of foreign debt-servicing seriously constrains their social progress, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has stated, and other Third World leaders will undoubtedly share his opinion.

That is what "care" for "the prosperity of the Third World" to which Washington is fond of paying lip service looks like in reality. The United States is in fact cynically pursuing its course of exploiting the developing countries, trying to improve its own economic situation at their expense.

INDIAN SEMINAR EXAMINES U.S. THREAT TO UNESCO

LD141248 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

"Whence the Threat to UNESCO" was the subject of a seminar which has been held in the Indian capital.

The seminar, organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Media and by information experts of nonaligned countries, was attended by public figures, editors of major magazines and newspapers and by representatives of news agencies and Radio of India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India sent a telegram to the participants in the seminar, condemning the attempts being made by the United States at undermining the UNESCO's influence. The prime minister emphasised that it is essential to keep the important role which this organisation plays in strengthening mutual understanding and trust between peoples.

H.K.L. Bhagat, Indian minister of information, pointed out when opening the seminar that the role and importance of the UNESCO grow in the conditons of the sharpening of international tension. He rejected as unfounded the accusations being levelled by the United States at the UNESCO to the effect that it allegedly hinders a "free flow of information". The UNESCO plays an important role in the establishment of a just information order, the minister stated.

Triloki Nath Kaul, a prominent public figure, said that Washington's decision to withdraw from the UNESCO fully accords with the United States' policy of diktat with regard to international organisations in general in an attempt to subordinate them to its influence. The participants in the seminar pointed out that the United States' discontent over the UNESCO's activities has been caused mainly by the fact that this organisation actively struggles for the elimination of the imperialist powers' dominance in the field of the distribution of information.

Speakers stressed that the United States, upon deciding to withdraw from the UNESCO, tries to prevent the establishment of a just information order in the world and to consolidate the dominance of the United States and other Western powers over the mass media of other countries.

The participants in the seminar adopted a special statement urging the countries of the world to rise in defence of the UNESCO from attacks on the part of the United States. The statement says that joint actions of various countries will help the international organisation to retain its functions which promote better mutual understanding among the peoples and the strengthening of universal peace.

GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW ENDS SESSION

LD142122 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- More than 100 important geological problems have been discussed by the delegates to the 27th International Geological Congress, which closed in Moscow today. It was attended by specialists from 112 countries.

The congress discussed questions pertaining to prospecting and evaluation of mineral deposits, the problem of oil and gas deposits in sea basins. The participants in the congress also devoted much attention to the subject of the origin of life on earth, prediction of natural calamities and to environmental protection.

Of much interest was the report by Soviet scientists on programmes of super-deep well drilling. Representatives of France, the FRG and a number of other countries have expressed the wish to cooperate with Soviet scientists in that field.

The closing session was addressed by William Hatchison (Canada), who was elected presiden of the International Union of Geological Sciences. He declared for the development of cooperation between scientists in various countries. Geologists, can, in his opinion, provide a positive example of such fruitful communication.

An appeal by the participants in the congress to t[illegible] geologists of the world was read out at the closing session. "We appeal for an improvement of the climate in the international relations both in the interests of a further successful development of geologica sciences and prosperity in the world. We appeal for fresh international efforts to prevent thermonuclear war and preserve peace on earth," the appeal says.

The next, 28th International Geological Congress has been scheduled to be held in Washington in four years.

DOCUMENT ANTHOLOGY ON CRIMEA CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

PM101250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anthology of Documents"]

[Text] Volume four of the series "The Soviet Union at International Conferences of the Great Patriotic War Period 1941-1945" ["Sovetskiy Soyuz na Mezhdunarodnykh Konferentsiyakh Perioda Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voyny 1941-1945"] has just been published. It is called "The Crimea Conference of the Leaders of the Three Allied Powers -- USSR, the United States, and Britain (4-11 February 1945)" ["Krymskaya Konferentsiya Rukovoditeley Trekh Soyuznykh Derzhav -- SSR, SSHA, i Velikobritaniya (4-11 Fevralya 1945"].

The book, which consists of two sections, includes documents and materials stored in Soviet archives relating to the Crimea conference. The first section contains Soviet records of the sessions of the heads of government and foreign ministers as well as the talks of I. V. Stalin with F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill, and of V. M. Molotov with A. Eden and A. Harriman in the Crimea. Draft proposals, memoranda, and other documents on the questions discussed during the conference are featured in the appendix. Section two of the anthology comprises the decisions and other concluding documents of the Crimea conference.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S PRERECORDING COMMENT

Zhukov Condemns Remark

PM151038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Commentary by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "The President's 'Nuclear Joke'"]

[Text] The world public is disturbed by an incident which took place last Saturday, 11 August, at the U.S. President's ranch in California, when a recording of his regular radio address to the country was being prepared. Mr Reagan decided to limber up during the so-called "sound test" and suddenly, "having weakened", blurted out what is constantly on his mind but what on the threshold of the election campaign he has recently been forced to keep quiet about.

"Dear Americans," he said suddenly coming up to the microphone, "I am glad to inform you that I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. The bombing will start in 5 minutes."

Technicians recording the President's address to the country froze in horror. But the President just smiled, and they realized that Reagan was merely "testing his voice" before beginning to read the routine, previously prepared text devoted to everyday economeconomic problems.

White House staffers immediately made immense efforts to prevent the words spoken carelessly by their boss from becoming public knowledge. But, as they say, a word is like a sparrow: If it flies out, you won't catch it.

At this point the teleprinters started chattering in all news agencies and newspaper offices. The GANNET news service was first to confirm the rumor about what had happened, which was rapidly spreading around Washington: Yes, the U.S. President had actually spoken those words. Subsequently, a representative of the CNN television company disclosed that his company possessed a tape recording of R. Reagan's words but was refusing to make them public in view of the "regulations governing relations between the press and the White House".

Journalists rushed to the President's residence for an explanation. A perplexed White House spokesman refused to confirm or deny the report of what had happened. He declared that "any words spoken by the President before the recording of a radio address starts are not intended for the press."

A large-scale political scandal has blown up. Although members of Reagan's entourage, trying to play down the signifiance of his words, assured everybody that the President had simply been "joking", this escapade was regarded as a provocation not only in U.S. political circles but also abroad.

AFP reported from Los Angeles on 13 August that "by his dubious joke about the possibility of war with the Soviet Union, Reagan has clearly placed himself in a delicate position on the eve of the elections.... Senior White House officials, who are accompanying the U.S. President in California and who tried at first to prevent further spread of the leak of information, were obviously not quite themselves at the thought that Reagan's pronouncement could affect his chances at the elections."

The agency declared that "the President's blunder", which White House staff are trying to present as a "witty joke", would further strengthen "the image of a champion of war, ready to press the button and start a nuclear conflict."

As soon as the news of Reagan's insolent action became generally known, a wave of condemnation arose everywhere in the United States and in the countries allied with it.

"Reagan's utterance," the American agency ASSOCIATED PRESS notes, "will hardly be forgotten soon, for it appears at a time when the bad relations between Moscow and Washington have become one of the issues of the presidential election campaign. Reagan's past sharp utterances addressed to the Soviet Union, including his words regarding the "empire of evil", have resulted in the President being accused of pursuing an unconcealed policy of confrontation vis-a-vis the USSR."

As is known, in the past half year R. Reagan has been attempting in every possible way, at the prompting of his advisers, to portray things in such a way as though he now were a peace champion. On 11 February the President alleged that he was devoted to a "serious and profound dialogue with the Soviet Union aimed at the creation of more constructive relations between the United States and the USSR"....

"We should," he said, "search out ways for joint work in carrying out the difficult task of preserving peace." After that, he often repeated eloquent words about his devotion to cooperation with the USSR and gave the assurance that he would seek to reduce or even fully liquidate nuclear weapons. Now it is becoming clear to everyone that these words were just a front and the reaction to the U.S. President's gaffe last Saturday all the more pointed.

Democratic Party presidential candidate Mondale stated: "This 'joke' is not at all funny." He recalled that in the years 1981 and 1982 administration representatives had discussed "warning nuclear explosions" and "victory in limited nuclear wars." Such talk, Mondale said, "created serious diplomatic problems and undermined attempts to achieve arms control."

K. Voigt, the leader of the Social Democrat group in the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, stated: "He, who, like President Reagan, is guided by irrational ideas about the Soviet Union as 'an enemy' is in no condition to advocate joint security with the USSR in the interests of general peace. Reagan's maniacal anti-Sovietism is the engine of the American arms race."

Winnick, a British Labour MP, called upon Prime Minister Thatcher to "tell President Reagan that the British are not amused by his black humor."

Alarmed and indignant at Reagan's trick, politicians and the press in West Europe are resorting to the sharpest appraisal of the behavior of the U.S. President.

"This 'joke' is permeated through and through with cynicism and misanthropy," -- I quote a commentary in the press bulletin of the FRG Social Democratic Party PARLAMENTARISH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST -- "Reagan's political career and outlook on the world classify him as a man who makes no distinction between what is real and what is for show. When he babbled about a decisive battle between the kingdom of evil and the kingdom of good -- that was no joke. Now he is thinking about an armed intervention in Nicaragua."

It would be possible to quote quite a few sharp and fair assessments of this nature of the American President's behavior.

In the White House the hope now is that this incident will soon be forgotten. In this connection, unprecedented efforts have been made there to ensure that the press reports as little as possible about what happened on Saturday, 11 August, at the President's ranch. The ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL agencies report that the White House is "keeping a stony silence."

It was announced in Washington that the regular press conference would not be held because... "the President and the entire administration are busy up to their ears." What would you think they are busy with? It turns out, according to White House staff, that they "are getting ready for the President's daughter's wedding, due to take place 14 August."

It is hardly likely, though, that with such ruses the White House will manage to snuff out the political scandal which has blown up. There can be no doubt that Reagan's statement will be taken all over the world as confirmation of the fact that his hypocritical remarks about a supposed desire to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and seek disarmament are nothing more than camouflage for that same political line which he proclaimed on coming to the White House.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko wrote in his letter to the Irish public figure Sean MacBride, published 12 August, there has been "no shortage of words about peace and negotiations pronounced already from the American side. However, all the U.S. Administration's practical actions run counter to the proclaimed striving for negotiations and for better relations." The Soviet leadership believes that definite deeds and not words by the American Administration are capable of unblocking the path to the normalization of our relations with the United States.

While R. Reagan stays at his ranch, the Pentagon continues the arms race at full speed. Congress is discussing the biggest draft military budget in U.S. history. From time to time senators and members of the House of Representatives cut down this or that item in the budget, but these reductions do no damage to the enormous arms program advocated by the Pentagon and the President.

As far as the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are concerned, their position on the questions of preventing war, securing peace and achieving businesslike cooperation with all states, including the United States, and resolving these problems is known to everyone.

They have worked out a wide-ranging realistic program of actions based on the principle of equality and equal security. These actions would open up the path to mutually advantageous agreements.

The proposals of the USSR and the fraternal countries, which are supported not only by the broad masses of people but also by the governments of the overwhelming majority of countries, have been put forward repeatedly at all the very important international forums devoted to these problems, as well as during bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks. There has been no shortage of goodwill on our part. However, the socialist community's initiatives meet with the American side's rigid "no" every time.

President Reagan's attempts in the last 6 months to turn the facts inside out and to present the matter as if it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union, which opposes a halt to the arms race and the establishment of [nalazhivaniye] peaceful international economic cooperation, can only deceive those who want to be deceived.

People are not blind. They can see who is in favor of peace, and who dreams of military solutions. And R. Reagan's escapade at the American radio microphone on 11 August is new evidence of what dangerous plans the American Administration is hatching.

Striving to weaken the vigilance of peace-loving forces, the U.S. leaders often issue statements to the effect that the United States allegedly does not intend to use the mountains of weapons it is accumulating, but to use their presence only in order to "deter" the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But those gentlemen should finally realize that the Soviet Union and its allies are not countries that can be intimidated.

The Soviet Union and its allies have everything necessary to defend their security and to rebuff any aggression. The response that the United States received, having deployed their first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, shows sufficiently convincingly that no one at any time will succeed in bringing to their knees the people who have won their freedom at a high cost and are fully determined to defend themselves and to defend the cause of peace.

The incident at the President's ranch on Saturday, 11 August, serves as yet another confirmation of the need to observe the greatest vigilance in the face of the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO.

TASS: True Nature Revealed

LD141717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug (TASS) -- General indignation has been caused both within the United States and beyond its borders by the irresponsible attitude of R. Reagan to the key question of our time. Any other reaction was impossible to his utterance during a sound test before the start of the recording of his regular radio broadcast to the country from his ranch in California, when the President, as became known to the press, said into the microphone: "Dear Americans, I am pleased to inform you that I have just signed a bill outlawing Russia forever. Bombing will start in 5 minutes."

Although, as is pointed out in reports by the AP and UPI agencies, the White House is "maintaining total silence" in response to attempts to get comments on this cynical prank, it disclosed the real nature of the present policy of the U.S. Government, it is stressed both by observers and politicians. What is more, as NBC television recalls, "many people are saying that the remark that Reagan let drop in front of the microphone was no joke at all, and caused a serious reaction abroad." "The Presidentail 'joke', says AP, did not provoke merry laughter from anyone."

"This 'joke' is not at all funny," declared W. Mondale, Democratic Party candidate for President, former U.S. Vice President. He recalled that it is not the first time that the leaders of the present American Administration have engaged in such pranks. In particular, they had previously discussed "warning nuclear blasts" and "victory in limited nuclear wars." In Mondale's view, such discussion "has created serious diplomatic problems, and has undermined attempts to achieve arms control."

Democratic Senator Gary Hart sharply rebuked Reagan, noting that the Presidential 'joke' reflects his true attitude. "In my view, we are seeing to an increasing degree that the President of the United States is completely and absolutely unqualified to judge things that are of exceptionally great significance for the fate of our country. This all inspires extreme anxiety." "It may be, the senator said, that there is a frightening reason here: It is at precisely such moments that Reagan's true feelings come to the surface, and that is a possibility that puts you most on the alert."

The pronouncement of the head of the White House has caused the most serious anxiety in Western Europe. As a commentary in the press bulletin of the FRG Social Democratic Party PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST stresses, it is "permeated through and through with cynicism and misanthropy" and "quite clearly reflects the convictions of the U.S. President." "When he babbled about a decisive battle between the kingdom of evil and the kingdom of good, this was not a joke, the press bulletin writes. He is now thinking about armed incursion into Nicaragua. This is becoming a reality in the light of his election campaign." The PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST describes the U.S. President as "a man who is made to smile at the possibility of the mass extermination of people, a man who is hardly aware of what he is doing -- making a horror film or managing a great power."

Reagan's latest utterances, stated K. Voigt, leader of the Social Democrats in the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, are so self-revelatory, that their horrifying effect cannot be smoothed over by any diplomatic dodging. "Someone who, like President Reagan, is guided by irrational images of the Soviet Union as being 'the enemy', is in no state of mind to support joint security with the USSR in the interests of general peace," stressed the eminent West German politician.

"For Reagan the Soviet Union is still the 'personification of evil'. His maniacal anti-Sovietism is the engine of the American arms race." In the view of the Greens faction in the FRG Bundestag, such "twisted jokes chill the blood of any normal person."

As observers note, the self-revelatory utterance of Reagan has disclosed for all to see the falseness of the peaceable veil covering the belligerent, confrontationist policy of the administration that he heads. For a long time the Soviet Union has stubbornly been engaged in a quest for ways to achieve accord on the major international problems. But all these attempts have come up against a brick wall. It is clear why. All the expatiation of the Reagan administration about peaceability were and remain merely camouflage, while the essence of Washington's policy is a course of confrontation.

As for Washington's "peaceability", it is merely a tactical trick that the United States is using to gain time for the creation of more and more new weapons, in an attempt to acquire military superiority.

Zholkver Views Comment

LD142055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] If you look at the map published in the recent third edition of the USSR Military Publishing House's book entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace," you will see that the intensification of forward groups of the U.S. Armed Forces is taking place in the most varied points of the world, and is directed primarily against our country and the other socialist states.

Things have come to such a pass that President Reagan, before the start of his routine radio address to the Americans, permitted himself the following terse aphorism: I am pleased to inform you that today I have signed a law outlawing Russia forever. In 5 minutes we shall start bombing.

True, it was later stated that this was all a joke, as they put it, pronounced merely to test the radio equipment that would record and play back the President's speech. Jokes are hardly in order, as the American press puts it, when you are joking about the possibility of unleashing a nuclear war.

Is it not more correct to assume in this case that he was speaking his mind, as they say? Indeed, this matter is by no means restricted only to some slips of the tongue of Mr President. Simultaneously, the U.S. House of Representatives, following the Senate, has approved the government bill to further expand allocations for military construction in the next fiscal year. The Pentagon has received enormous sums of money for the deployment of the latest American strategic weapons systems, including MX missiles, B-1B bombers and new warships, including atomic submarines.

Money has also been set aside to test antisatellite weapons. This, incidentally, visibly explains why Washington is blocking the adoption of the Soviet proposal to hold talks on not allowing the militarization of space. The American press is drawing attention to the fact that the government bill provides for the construction and modernization of over 700 military installations and bases not only on U.S. territory, but mainly outside its borders -- from Latin America and Asia, to Africa and Western Europe.

Incidentally, following his militarist radio jokes, President Reagan today had a meeting in Los Angeles with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, who is in the United States on a visit. As is reported, the meeting's basic attention was devoted to questions of implementing the plans for deploying the latest American nuclear weapon missiles in Western Europe.

As is known in accordance with these plans, a total of 112 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads are to be sited on Italian territory.

The American General Rogers, NATO commander in chief, in an interview with the West German magazine STERN, speaks in favor of deploying in Western Europe, including the FRG, not only new American first-strike nuclear missiles, but also the latest chemical weapons. Meanwhile, Washington already has a chemical arsenal of 3 million shells and several dozen thousand air bombs. The 5-year widescale program of chemical rearmament of America, now being implemented, to which $10 billion is assigned, provides for an increase in the quantity of chemical ammunition to 5 million units.

Yes, these are not little presidential jokes, but real and extremely dangerous facts. And still, one would like to believe that reason and common sense will also gain upper hand on the other side of the ocean.

Borovik Criticizes Statement

LD141853 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Taking part in our program is writer Genrikh Borovik:

Greetings comrades. An incident [istoriya] has occurred which it is necessary to tell you about.

Every Saturday, President Reagan addresses his fellow citizens on the radio. He gives them fatherly advice on how they should live, explains the source of evil in the world and how much he, personally, has managed to do for the good of all mankind and for the strengthening of peace which is, of course, threatened by the Soviet Union. The texts of these talks are written for him by specialists in the field of sincere phrases and it is his job to utter them with sincerity in his voice, which he has long practiced since his Hollywood times.

However, each time, before the talk is recorded, the President is requested to say a few words into the microphone in order to adjust the sound level. No one writes these words for him and here the President is, so to say, given an opportunity to show the uncontroled flow of his personal consciousness. Sometimes he counts: one, two, three, four, five. At other times he repeats a nursery rhyme learned in childhood: Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, and everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go. And so on.

But last Saturday when he took the microphone in his hand, the President uttered an amazing phrase. Dear Americans, he said, I am pleased to tell you I have just signed a law outlawing Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes. And he gave a charming smile. No, this amazing utterance did not go out over the air. But the dumb-struck technicians who were adjusting the microphone told about it and someone had recorded it on tape. Now, listen to this recording: [begin Reagan recording in English] My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes.

The Gannet newspaper concern publiched it in its newspapers. Serious alarm was aroused throughout the world. The White House did not know what to do. At first, it refused to comment, saying that Reagan's words were not intended for publication. Then they decided to give a different explanation. The President was being witty you see, making a joke. Didn't you understand that?

But the point is that everyone did understand very well. The newspapers of the whole world would not have been wasting space on an on-off unsuccessful joke if it did not express for the umpteenth time the persistent idea pursued by the White House occupier.

It is not necessary to study the history of the sickness in order to follow its stages. Everyone remembers them well. Three years ago, Mr Reagan hammered out and circulated the grand formula: The Soviet Union is behind all disorder in the world.

The President's simple-minded -- I choose a mild word here -- view of world problems at the time amazed even the most undemanding anti-Sovietists. It was stated that the USSR was an empire of evil. Then a crusade against us was announced. I am not even mentioning such concomitant statements as the possibility of a demonstrative nuclear strike against Russia, limited nuclear war which the President, personally, cares to regard optimistically, and so on.

And now, finally election year, when the press in the President's service calls him more mature and wiser, a respectable advocate of peace and mutual understanding, he suddenly let slip what he really thinks: Outlaw Russia and begin to bomb it in 5 minutes. A joke, of course. But this is a hidden dream which has forced its way into the open. As U.S. Senator Hart said, this joke expressed the U.S. President's real feelings.

Of course, the world understands that there are many obstacles between the U.S. President's dream and its implementation. It is hoped that there will be people in America, perhaps even close to the President, who will explain to him that many people have outlawed Soviet Russia since 1917 -- but it prospers and will always prosper -- that the maniacal idea of getting rid of the Soviet Union by means of weapons failed 40 years ago and earlier, and no one will succeed in the future either.

However, the world still has cause for alarm. They say that the level of a man's humor corresponds with the level of his thinking. If this is so, are they both not too low for the President of a great country?

Yakushkin Rails Remark

PM150925 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 3

[D. Yakushkin "Rejoinder": "He Has Grown Tired of ...'Love of Peace'"]

[Text] It happened at the time of President Reagan's traditional radio address to the country.

As always, before embarking on the recording itself, the President was asked to do a sound check. But instead of the usual "one, two, three..." Reagan, AP reports, said into the microphone:

"My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you I have just signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. Bombing begins in 5 minutes."

It must be said frankly that over the past 3 years we have ceased being surprised at much of what is said either in the White House or around it. Do you remember? First there was Secretary of State Haig with his "more important things than peace," then there was a very close presidential adviser with his ultimatum: "Either the USSR changes its system of there will be war."

Reagan himself has not lagged behind them, with his "empire of evil" and his "garbage heap of history" to which he called for Marxism-Leninism to be consigned.

In general, he cannot keep his thoughts to himself. All these statements were in keeping with the unprecedented military programs which the Republican administration either has ready or has already implemented. But the reaction to this unbridled arms race and saber rattling from Lebanon to Nicaragua has been the unprecedented dimensions acquired by the antiwar movement in the world. The NATO allies have become anxious. The ordinary American has also been roused and has begun to reiterate increasingly frequently: "Reagan is war."

Something had to be done. And so, while leaving the arms buildup intact, Washington is sharply changing its public statements. The White House is beginning to play at "love of peace." However, it is no easy matter to change your customary primitive anticommunist mode of thought, even if you are doing it out of concern for your own purely self-seeking interests on the threshold of the November elections.

Mark Twain once observed that it is easier to tell only the truth -- then you don't need to watch yourself. Obviously the President has had a similar "brainstorm" ["sryv"] in coming down on the side of frankness. At his smart California ranch where the recording took place, he evidently wanted, on his Saturday off, to take a rest from the game of "love of peace" of which he is thoroughly sick.

After all, you can't repeat yourself endlessly. You need a break sometimes.

AMERICAN TOUR GROUPS VISIT SOVIET UNION

Scorn U.S. Embassy Warnings

LD141739 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Leningrad August 14 TASS -- The tour of the USSR convinced us that the Soviet people sincerely do not want war, a TASS correspondent has been told by Russell Johnson, head of a group of representatives of American public organizations coming out for development of friendly links, joint actions of American and Soviet citizens in the struggle against nuclear threat. The group is now in the USSR.

Russell Johnson emphasized that the assertion of the U.S. Department of State on misfortunates and dangers that allegedly threaten American tourists on Soviet soil is absolutely groundless. In the USSR we were received everywhere with the traditional Russian cordiality and hospitality. Upon arrival in Leningrad four our [as received] representatives visited the U.S. Consulate General, but explanations of its employees were not convincing, he said.

All 119 members of the group, said the head of the delegation, expressed surprise and protest in a cable to American official organizations and tourist firms. Recommendations of the Department of State on the "danger" of tourist trips to the USSR shall never be accepted, since they are false, said Russell Johnson. We say "no" to attempts of the U.S. Administration to introduce politics into tourist exchange.

For almost three weeks the guests from the United States travelled aboard a motorship on the Volga River. Today they are rounding off their acquaintance with Leningrad.

Washington Displeased

LD042313 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- The 266 religious and public figures of the USA -- pastors, housewives, businessmen, and members of Congress -- are being called on the carpet by the White House for being allegedly deceived in the USSR, like small children, the NEW TIMES journal writes in its latest issue.

The above-mentioned citizens of the United States toured our country. They visited Armenia, Georgia, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic area, logging thousands of kilometres across the territory of the USSR. Upon returning home, the U.S. delegation members shared their impressions with the U.S. public. It was their opinion that has given rise to the indignation of the local press media and the authorities that accused the delegation members of collective idiocy and political blindness. It has turned out that everything that they saw in the USSR is allegedly none other than fiction.

Washington, judging by everything, does not want the truth for its citizens, the weekly observes. The opinion of the present U.S. Administration is that only fear and hostility to the Soviet Union should fill their souls.

The gist of the matter is that the impressions of the U.S. church figures do not obviously square with the attempts of Washington propaganda at portraying our country as an "empire of evil". The delegation set out its views and convictions quite definitely both in Moscow and in New York. Firstly, in the Soviet Union it is possible, it turns out, to love both the [as received] God and one's own country. Secondly, Soviet people yearn for peace, for they experienced such hardships and adversities of war which are unknown to most Americans. And finally, the strengthening of contacts with Soviet people may give new impetus to joint peace-making efforts of the American and Soviet peoples. The "truth lovers" from Washington have decided to muffle the unbiassed information so that it could not hinder them from implanting chauvinism and hatred of mankind, the NEW TIMES points out.

U.S. MAINTAINS WORLDWIDE MILITARY PRESENCE

LD141452 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved a bill on appropriations for military construction in the 1985 fiscal year. The funds will be spent chiefly to build and modernize military facilities and bases on foreign territories. Now here is a commentary from our observer Viktor Olenichev.

The United States has more than 1,500 military facilities in 32 countries. These are major air and naval bases, garrisons of ground troops and Marines, Pershing and cruise missile bases, and storages of nuclear, chemical and other weapons. The list will be extended. Like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus these facilities stretch out to various regions of the world. In one form or another there is American military presence in Western Europe and Latin America, Africa and the Far East, South-East Asia, the Middle East and Southwest Asia. More than half a million American troops are permanently stationed outside the United States. These facts are cited in the book Whence the Threat to Peace? The third edition of which came out in Moscow recently. The book uses the data of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, other institutions as well as official American sources. Thus, whoever is in doubt may always check.

Why keep so much military equipment and so many troops abroad? Washington has a standard answer to that question. It alleges that this is needed to fight a so-called Soviet threat. But it is hard to imagine that a threat could stem from the state that from its outset had been coming out for doing away in the world with interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union has unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Along with its allies it offers NATO to sign an agreement on the non-use of military force, that is not to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. But Washington is not interested in arguments. It needs the myth about a Soviet threat to site its bases nearer the borders of the socialist community, and besides, it wants to dictate its terms to many other states on the same pretext of allegedly defending freedom and democracy.

This has been done by the most cruel, barbarous methods. Suffice it to recall Grenada, or actions by American Armed Forces in Lebanon, and, before that, the bloody aggression against the peoples of Indochina.

From 1946 through 1975 the United States directly or indirectly used armed force or threatened other nations with intervention 215 times. The money just set aside by the Congress will be spent to build and modernize more than 700 military facilities and bases, including those for new cruise missiles in Europe and consequently all over the world. How can this be reconciled with peace statements by Washington politicians? This is more a rhetorical question. The American President speaks of the need to make the world free of nuclear weapons, but how? By covering it with nuclear bases?

DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED AT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

LD142223 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The governing Republican Party of the United States is to start its election convention in Dallas, Texas, on Monday 20th August. Comments by Viktor Olin:

NEW YORK TIMES says that thousands of people are going to demonstrate during the convention to protest against the Reagan administration's policy. The authorities in Dallas are making their preparations, too. The daily says hundreds of guest rooms have been prepared for the demonstrations at local prisons. The authorities have released the criminals who were kept in those wards. If those wards prove insufficient there will be open-air lots surrounded by barbed wire fences. A speedy printer has been purchased that produces up to three verdicts a minute, leaving blanks for the names of the convicts. A special police detachment has been intensively trained for 2 months now to operate against demonstrators.

There are solid reasons for all these precautions. American public opinion has been increasingly more critical about the Reagan administration's home and foreign policy. According to a recent Peter Hart poll two-thirds of the Americans regard Reagan as a rich man's President. This view is substantiated by some abstracts in "The Reagan Record," published by the Urban Institute. That survey shows that in recent years the incomes of the poor dropped even lower and the incomes of the rich grew. This conclusion is confirmed by official statistics too. Those statistics say that one-seventh to one-sixth of the American population are living below the poverty line and that during Reagan's term of office the number of the poor has grown to exceed 35,000,000. Those statistics also say that every fourth American child under six lives in poverty, and so do half of the black young people and one-third of the young Hispanic Americans.

The Representative Robert Matsui says the real poverty rate is still higher because the official statistics disregard many factors, like the burden of taxation, which has been increasingly harder on the poor. The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill has said this: While Wall Street booms, the back streets of America are filled with poverty and unemployment.

How does the administration spend the funds that it takes away from the poor? The bulk of those funds is put into intensified war preparations programmes. Here is the gist of a research conducted by an independent center for defence information in Washington, and we quote: The military's share of the budget is rising dramatically while the share for other essential programs is decreasing -- unquote. James Anderson, professor of political science at University of Michigan, says the administration's policy threatens irreparable damage to the society it supposedly protects. So jail bars and barbed wire will be an answer to those who intend to express disagreement with that policy during the coming gala in Dallas.

PRAVDA ON PRC'S WU XUEQIAN'S TALKS IN MEXICO

PM141354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Wu Xueqian's Trip"]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug -- China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is continuing his trip to Latin American countries. It has been undertaken at a time of growing dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in the continent and an intensification of anti-American and anti-imperialist feelings. China is attempting to exploit these circumstances to consolidate its position in the Latin American countries.

It has been learned that in talks with Mexico's leaders the Chinese side raised the question of receiving cooperation in its attempts to establish diplomatic relations with several Latin American states, especially El Salvador and Guatemala, from whose territory, as is well known, the United States is conducting subversive activities against Nicaragua.

SAPRONOV ON 'ALARMING' PRC-SRV BORDER SITUATION

PM141612 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 9

[V. Sapronov commentary under the rubric "We Report the Details": "The Familiar Hallmark of the Hegemonists"]

[Text] Have you heard the news? XINHUA has informed the world that an entire Vietnamese division has attacked Chinese border guards. Of course, they were forced to retaliate, thus opening fire. This is how Beijing has cooked up the latest exacerbation of the situation along the border with Vietnam. You read such reports and can only marvel: Vietnam, which for many years fought against the aggressors and is still healing its wounds, is suddenly encroaching on its great neighbor's southern frontiers.

The border situation is truly very alarming -- but for completely different reasons. Chinese artillery has repeatedly shelled cities and villages in Ha Tuyen Province during July and August. Enterprises, public buildings, and houses have been destroyed, and many among the civilian population have been killed. Chinese troops have repeatedly attempted to capture a number of heights on the Vietnamese side. Espionage and sabotage groups are being sent one after another into the SRV. All this was reported in the last days of July by the commission investigating the crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists against the Vietnamese people.

The commission's report is supplemented by reports published in the Hanoi newspapers NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. The Chinese are actively consolidating their positions in the sections of SRV territory they have seized and are creating the bridgeheads for further provocations there. Chinese agents are trying to infiltrate the masses of fishermen working in the Gulf of Tonkin, weapons are being sent for the creation of antigovernment bandit groups in the SRV, and psychological warfare against the population in the border provinces is being stepped up. Powerful loudspeakers on the other side of the border shower the Vietnamese and national minorities with streams of slander and hysterical calls to rise against the people's power.

Such are the facts, confirmed by a mass of material and the blood of many Vietnamese civilians. Nor does the Chinese interpretation of events correspond in any way with what is happening on the diplomatic front. Vietnam has forwarded a number of constructive and realistic proposals to halt the armed clashes in border regions, resume peace talks between the two countries, and sign a PRC-SRV treaty of peaceful coexistence and nonaggression.

A call to restore the traditional friendly relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the Chinese people was voiced at the early July Vientiane conference of foreign ministers from the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK. However, the only response heard from the Chinese side has been the roar of guns and mortars and, as QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reports, threats "to teach Vietnam a new lesson."

The peasants are bent over the rice paddies, but a pile of rifles lies within easy reach. How familiar is this scene of fighting Vietnam, which has known so few peaceful summers! Alas, it has not receded into the past together with the American aggression or become entirely a picture in schoolbooks. Even today people in the six northern provinces take their weapons into the fields, ready at any moment to defend the land over which they have shed so much blood and sweat.

LOGACHEV SCORES U.S.-JAPAN ARMS TECHNOLOGY TALKS

LD142045 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The new round of consultations between representatives of the Pentagon and Japan's National Defence Agency centre on issues pertaining to the transfer of modern Japanese technology to the United States military-industrial complex. According to a report in the newspaper AKAHATA, the talks which have opened in Washington today, are to outline the framework for the participation of the Japanese companies in the work to develop high technology weapons overseas.

The current consultations are a fresh step in broadening bilateral cooperation in the field of exchanges of military technology.

In the course of the past three years, the Reagan administration persistently demanded that Tokyo give the American arms manufacturers open access to the achievements of Japanese science and technology. Washington has been assisted in this effort by the Nakasone government, which officially agreed to meet this demand in November last year. After that, the newspaper AKAHATA points out, emissaries of the U.S. Defense Department and the military-industrial complex have frequented the Japanese Isles. The latest such delegation visited Tokyo in July. The members of the delegation called at the technology research centre of the Japanese National Defence Agency, and mills and factories of the "Hitachi Seisakushio", Nippon Denki", "Mitsubishi Denki", "Fujitsu" and a number of other companies.

These companies, AKAHATA notes, specialize in developing and manufacturing electronic communication and computer equipment, in which the Pentagon shows special interest.

The leakage of military technology to the United States sanctioned by official Tokyo is a crude violation of the principles once proclaimed by the Government of Japan according to which the export of arms is prohibited. This has been repeatedly stressed in parliament by progressive oppostion parties urging the conservative Nakasone cabinet to give up immediately participation in the unprecedented weapons race initiated by Washington.

U.S. SUPPLY OF PLUTONIUM TO JAPAN CRITICIZED

LD150546 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 15 Aug 84

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: 'The Lesson Has Been No Use'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- In August 1945 American atomic bombs flattened the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thirty nine years later, in August 1984, the U.S. Energy Department sanctioned the supply to Japan of 189 kg of plutonium, two-thirds of which, as American experts themselves have admitted, is finished material for the production of nuclear weapons.

Noting this in a comment, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asked: "Are nearly four decades much time or little time? As we see, they have been quite enough time for the once deadly enemies to become today's allies, united under militarist banners. Yet the same span of time has clearly been not enough for Washington and Tokyo to draw a lesson from the past, the horrible past".

It is common knowledge that the United States, which has turned Japan and the abutting seas into a key stronghold in its global nuclear strategy, is prodding its Far Eastern partner ever more persistently into openly revising the three officially proclaimed "non-nuclear principle" -- not to produce nuclear weapons, not to have nuclear weapons, and not to allow them into Japanese territory.

It is known that Japanese ruling quarters are stepping up their efforts to convince public opinion inside the country that the "non-nuclear principles do not correspond" any longer to the present-day situation in the world. Thus, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made a transparent hint in the parliament that "in the event of 'emergencies' it will be very difficult for Japan to abide by the non-nuclear policy," while Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in his turn, declared recently that "having nuclear weapons does not contradict the Constitution".

It will be appropriate to recall here another statement made by Nakasone when he was head of the Japanese Defense Agency. In one of his statements then he expressed the wish for Japan to have nuclear weapons of its own in the future. Do they in Washington and Tokyo today think that the time for this "future" to materialize has already come?

Also characteristic are admissions by Japanese technical specialists who, according to the Canadian newspaper GAZETTE, have begun speaking for the first time about their ability to develop nuclear weapons. "Personally, I believe Japan could develop nuclear weapons of its own in three months", said H. Fushe, head of the Missile Marketing Department in Toshiba corporation. "Given the wish, we could do that at any moment". Besides the wish, however, this would require essential starting materials, and the United States is now making them available to Japan.

Small wonder that Washington's decision on plutonium supplies to Japan, the second economically most powerful state in the capitalist world which has a highly developed scientific and technological potential, has caused alarm all over the world, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA commentary stressed.

USSR, DPRK EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD141931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent congratulations to Comrades Kim Il-song and Kang Song-san, DPRK leaders, the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation. During the years since the liberation, the telegram notes, the working people of People's Korea, under the leadership of the party of labor, have carried through major socioeconomic transformations and stood up for the independence of their homeland in the struggle against imperialism. The Soviet people ardently greet the fraternal Korean people's achievements in building socialism and unwaveringly support its just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the homeland without outside interference of any kind.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings and talks in Moscow between Soviet and Korean leaders strengthen our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties -- founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism -- will further develop for the good of the Soviet and Korean peoples and in the interests of bringing down imperialism's aggressive intrigues and guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East, the Pacific Ocean area, Asia and throughout the world.

In a telegram addressed to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Kim Il-song ardently greets the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people on this noteworthy date. Participation by the Soviet Union -- which assumed the burden of the struggle against international fascism during World War II -- in the war with Japan, the cable says, brought about a decisively favorable situation for our people's struggle for the rebirth of the homeland. The 15 August liberation opened a new era in the DPRK people's struggle for self-reliance, independence, and socialism, and established new milestones in the development of Korean-Soviet relations of friendship. Kim Il-song voiced certainty that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will be further extended and developed in all spheres, in the spirit agreed on at our meetings.

IRNA CLAIMS OF DESTRUCTION OF AFGHAN CITY REBUTTED

LD141647 Moscow International Service in Persian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, (?Boris Savodyan) our correspondent in Kabul, travelled to Ghazni, a provincial Afghan capital south of the capital. According to IRNA, Ghazni was completely demolished after being bombed by USSR helicopters. We draw your attention to this report. He writes: We arrived in Ghazni from Kabul on a helicopter. We then travelled by car from the airport to the city. There were houses and shops on both sides of the street and donkey carts were moving about. Colorfully decorated busses were raising clouds of dust. [passage omitted giving more detailed description of normal life going on in the city]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SENTENCING OF AFGAN REBELS

PM150835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sentence Passed on Bandits]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Aug -- The in camera trial of the bandit gang leader Shaykh Kal Kuddus and his accomplices has ended at a special DRA revolutionary tribunal.

The court sittings, which were attended by over 4,000 people, irrefutably proved the bandits' guilt in prepetrating bloody crimes against the Afghan people. The documents and evidence from hundreds of eyewitnesses collected by the investigation attest to the fact that Kuddas' gang operated on instructions from reactionary circles in Iran. He had lived there for 5 years and joined the counterrevolutionary Afghan rabble of the subversive Jam'iat-e Eslami organization and underwent training to carry out terrorist activity on DRA territory. Having infiltrated AFghanistan's Balkh Province, he engaged in murder, burning, and looting.

BAKHTAR agency reports that Kuddus and 14 of his accomplices were sentenced to death for their crimes while 21 members of the gang were sentenced to prison terms of 5-20 years.

SOLTAN REPORTS ON AFGHAN AGRARIAN WATER REFORM

LD142008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Agrarian water reform is underway in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Here is a reportage from our special correspondent Yuriy Soltan:

[Begin recording] [Soltan] Peasants comprise the overwhelming majority of Afghanistan's population. Their work is not easy. The land is fertile, and if there is water, as there is in one of Ghazni Province's districts it is possible to harvest more than once a year.

The people's power distributes land and water among those who work. Peasant committees are involved in the procedure to ensure that allocations are fair.

Here yet another group of previously landless peasants is receiving documents securing them land and water. They are being presented by the province's governor, Muhamed Latif Dzhiguri. It is an emotional moment. This document opens the road to a new life for the peasants. It is not difficult to understand what they are experiencing.

They express their feelings in simple words. [peasant Shakhmudin, identified by caption, talks to camera in vernacular with superimposed translation] I have great joy today. I have received land from the revolutionary government. I am prepared to do all I can for the government. I thank our authorities with all my heart. [Soltan] Giving the peasants land and water is only the first step. They must be taught to work together. They must be helped with badly needed fertilizer, seed, and machinery, and must be defended from the bandits sent into Afghanistan by the beys who have fled abroad.

These are all difficult and complex tasks. The people's power is devoting much effort toward solving them. [end recording]

KHARKOV VIEWS REASONS FOR LEHMAN'S PAKISTAN VISIT

LD141928 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The American-Pakistani military alliance is being further developed. The confirmation of that is the visit to Islamabad of the U.S. Secretary for the Navy John Lehman, which began on Monday. In Islamabad and Washington they prefer to keep silent on the contents of the negotiations of the Pentagon's high-placed representative with Pakistani leaders, and made only general phrases that they are bound to "promote broader links between the navies" of both countries. But even from this, one can draw the conclusion that the Pentagon seeks to speed up the program of modernization and build-up of the Pakistani Navy, the program which is to become a component part of U.S. militaristic preparations in the region.

The United States is known to have granted Pakistan "aid" of 3,200 million dollars which is mainly used to purchase the newest types of American offensive weapons. This "aid" is used, specifically, to finance deliveries of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers.

So far American "aid" involved the Pakistani Navy to a lesser degree. It mainly affected ground forces and the air force. In a bid to establish its strategic control over the region, to broaden American military presence in the Indian Ocean basin, Washington also makes stake on the Pakistani Navy. And above all, certainly, with a view of exerting military pressure on India. In any case, practical steps are being already taken in this direction. In July, the United States has reportedly sold Pakistan five destroyers which were announced as being "outdated" for the U.S. Navy, for the sake of camouflage.

Having got a possibility to establish its military structures on the Pakistani territory, the Pentagon obviously counts on some Pakistani naval bases for U.S. aircraft carrier squadrons, coursing in the north-western part of the Indian Ocean. Since such bases are also being looked for in other coastal countries, the U.S. seeks to establish in the region a kind of strategic triangle, with the top of it resting against Diego Garcia.

There is also another aim of the American minister's visit to Islamabad. Washington seeks to use further consolidation of American-Pakistani military links in its subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is therefore believed that one of the topics of negotiations of the Pentagon's emissary is a possibility of stepping up sallies of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs from the Pakistani territory.

GANSHIN ON U.S. MILITARY AID, TIES TO PAKISTAN

PM150757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Ganshin under the rubric "Pertinent Points": "Dangerous Symptom"]

[Text] The more the situation in the Persian Gulf region is exacerbated, the more frequently foreign newspapers publish reports of U.S. plans to "worm its way" into the conflict by hook or crook, so to speak. In this connection, foreign observers are noting the activation of U.S. policy with regard to Pakistan.

Close ties link the Islamabad regime with Washington. The considerable U.S. military aid to General Ziaul Haq is the material embodiment of the strategic concepts that the White House and Pentagon are elaborating with regard to the region adjacent to Pakistan. The strategically important location of this "frontline state" overrides, in considerations of the "democratic" criteria of which U.S. "public diplomacy" likes to boast in determining the "level of trust" placed in it.

If we look back on the two countries' mutual relations, it is not difficult to see that the Yankees began to display interest in Pakistan before the fall of the shah's regime in Iran and before the emergence of the so-called "Afghan question." Recent events have merely corrected the U.S. stance, particularly on the question of the scales of "injections" into Pakistan's economy and defense. Thus, under President Carter, Ziaul Haq swept aside the $400 million he was offered, calling the figure "chicken feed," but, with the change in the regional situation, joyfully agreed to accept a U.S. military and economic aid package totaling $3.2 billion. It is obvious that the manner in which this handout is to be used in the plan for the further consolidation of the two countries' military-political cooperation will be the subject of the talks during U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman's current visit to Islamabad.

In what way is Pakistan valuable to the United States? The answer may lie in the fact of the creation of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) to carry out military operations in regions not falling under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Atlantic or Pacific commands. Centcom jurisdiction now extends from Pakistan to Kenya. As we can see, the geographical activity of the "rapid deployment forces" -- and it was for their use that Centcom was created -- now encompasses a vast region including India, Afghanistan, and the Persian Gulf. These three points are perhaps the most important nerve centers that Washington is trying to influence.

The rearming of Islamabad and its provision with sophisticated weapons from the Pentagon's arsenals, for instance, with NATO's F-16 fighter bombers and various missile classes, is generating justified alarm in India. The constant provocations against India that Pakistan is perpetrating in close contact with the CIA using the Sikh separatists leave no doubt as to the orientation of U.S. strategy. Like support for the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs based on Pakistani territory, and the increase in weapons supplies to them is evidence of Washington's reluctance to settle the "Afghan question" by political means. According to U.S. officials, the main aim of U.S. policy is "the restoration of relations of trust" with Islamabad to make "various forms of strategic cooperation in the Persian Gulf region" possible and also access for "the rapid deployment forces" to Pakistani ports and airfields and later "aid for U.S. forces, should the need arise." An attempt is thus being made to transform Pakistan into a kind of transshipment base for the Rapid Deployment Forces en route to the Persian Gulf.

As we can see, the dimensions of Washington's cooperation with Islamabad encompass vast zones. The two sides make no big secret of the fact that this kind of "mutual understanding" exists. And that of itself is a highly alarming symptom: It could mean that the United States, having had a taste of geopolitical adventures, is ready to go for broke.

ANDRIANOV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

LD142215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency has published an interview with General Ziaul Haq, head of the Pakistani military administration. His pronouncements show that Islamabad intends to continue its militaristic policy with Washington's direct cooperation. Here is a "latest news" commentary: At the microphone is Boris Andrianov.

[Andrianov] This is not the first time of late that one of the United States' leading news services has found a pretext to provide the head of the Pakistani military administration with a platform. But this time, by all accounts, they are claiming on the other side of the ocean that there are more than substantial grounds for Ziaul Haq's address. The fact of the matter is that certain organs of the Western press have started making suppositions that Washington might cease all aid to Islamabad since Pakistan is engaged in the creation of the so-called Islamic atomic bomb. Ziaul Haq was granted the interview to completely dismiss such predictions, it is thought, in which case one gets the impression that everything he said, which was presented as off the cuff, was agreed in advance with official Washington. It is too much to think that the president general has no fear of the negative reaction across the ocean to his extremely self-opinionated assertions. Ziaul Haq termed relations between the Islamabad regime and the Reagan administration so close that, in his words, there were no grounds whatever for alarm that America's aid might cease. Our relations with Washington, he claimed, are based on trust. The real price of such -- pardon the expression -- confidential relations is well known: It amounts to $3.2 billion. It was precisely this amount that Washington agreed to with the Islamabad military regime for Pakistan's rearmament. The United States did not lose anything by this, either. They now announce the possibility of creating their own military bases on Pakistani territory to be used for further attempts to alter the strategic situation in southern Asia to their advantage. The increased militarization of Ziaul Haq's regime also suits the strategists across the ocean. Washington is increasingly attracting it into the orbit of its adventurist policy in the Indian Ocean basin where the Reagan administration's anti-Indian course is being clearly drawn.

The Islamabad military authorities are deploying the latest American weapons that have reached Pakistan on the border with India. The Ziaul Haq regime has decided to set up new troop formations in the occupied section of the Indian state of Kashmir. Meanwhile, the number of Pakistani troops there already exceeds a third of a million officers and men. Thirty percent of all the Pakistani Army's tanks are concentrated in the same region. The latest F-16 fighter-bombers, supplied from across the ocean, are trained on Indian cities.

Taking this into account, can it really be a coincidence that Islamabad, under various pretexts, is rejecting Delhi's proposal to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation? It is time the hotheads in Pakistan realized the kind of dangerous adventure the enemies of peace in southern Asia want to involve their country in.

CHEKHONIN SCORES U.S. ROLE IN TERRORISM IN S. ASIA

LD150659 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 15 Aug 84

["Who Encourages Terrorists?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

During the recent days, the Western media, as if following a cue, have launched a campaign of misinformation and slander against India. That peace-loving country, the recognised leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, is charged with having become all but a "hornets' nest" of terrorism in South Asia. It is claimed that India trains in its territory "Tamil guerrillas" and infiltrates them into Sri Lanka to perpetrate acts of terrorism and to destabilise the political situation in general.

This is just what is called passing the bucket! [as received] If there is anyone nurturing terrorism in South Asia it is the United States and its allies, but not India. There are many examples corroborating this fact. What does Washington think of ways to resolve the domestic national problems of Sri Lanka? Does it want talks? Far from it.

The U.S. Embassy in Colombo has had established in it a department staffed with "specialists on terrorism" from the Israeli "Shin-Bet" security service and "Mossad" intelligence service, whose hands are stained with the blood of Lebanese civilians and Palestinian fighters. You could not have found better advisers on the solution of national problems indeed! But Washington does not seem to think it enough, and a unit of British mercenaries who also have a wealth of gory experience from Ulster have been sent in. South Africa has been added to make the picture complete. True, Pretoria terrorists have not so far been sent to Sri Lanka and South African specialists on terror and genocide have for the time being another responsibility; namely, the shipping of modern weapons to Sri Lanka. The first transport plane carrying them arrived in Colombo the other day.

Do we need more examples of the West's fostering of terrorism in South Asia?

New facts testifying to the West's support for the activities of the separatist and terrorist groupings bent on subverting the territorial integrity of India have become known in New Delhi. The PTI news agency reports that the British Government has officially stated it would not legally persecute J.S. Chohan, one of the leaders of the anti-Indian emigre community and a well-known terrorist. Speaking recently in a BBC programme, he threatened violence against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. Yet, earlier, the London officials had rejected a request from New Delhi for the extradition of that bandit, whose henchmen perpetrated a number of savage crimes in Indian territory.

It has also become known that Bonn, without giving any reasons, released the international terrorist Tanvinder Singh, who had been arrested in West German territory and whose involvement in a series of political assassinations in India had been proven beyond doubt. At present, that criminal supervises in Canada the training of several groups of subversives who are going to be infiltrated into India.

And what about Pakistan, where terrorists are being trained by U.S. instructors on a large scale in special camps to be sent to Punjab, Jammu, and Kashmir, and other parts of India? Ruthless reprisals against the civilian population and unrest instigated by them during the recent period are common knowledge.

Why then does the West need to whip up anti-Indian hysteria and make out New Delhi responsible for what they call "Tamil terrorism"? Washington uses slander in a bid to cover up its unseemly role in fostering terrorism and using it to further its own ends. Moreover, fanning anti-Indian sentiments in Colombo, the Reagan administration intends to gain a military foothold in that island state and eventually turn Sri Lanka, once commanding respect among the developing countries as a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, into a U.S. military ally.

USSR CONGRATULATES INDIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD141255 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- On behalf of the people and leadership of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR cordially congratulated Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic and in their persons the government and people of friendly India upon the 37th anniversary of independence.

"Following the road of independent development," the message of greetings says, "the industrious Indian people, overcoming the grim consequences of the colonial past, have achieved remarkable successes in many areas of material and spiritual activity. India's active participation in the peaceful exploration of outer space is evidence of the growth of her economic, scientific, and technical potential.

"The voice of India, now performing the responsible duty of chairing the Non-Aligned Movement, carries strongly in the struggle for safeguarding peace, removing the threat of thermonuclear war, bridling the arms race, and ensuring equal cooperation among states.

"Sincerely rejoicing in the achievements of friendly India, the Soviet people want to see her in future as well a strong and prosperous power with a high international prestige. We are firmly convinced that the Indian people will befittingly repulse any attempt to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of their country.

"The Soviet people view the growing friendship and progressive expansion of the multifaceted Soviet-Indian contacts as a valuable asset of the peoples of our countries. We are convinced that the relations between the USSR and India, firmly resting on the time-tested treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, will continue to develop steadily in the interests of our peoples and world peace."

INDIAN PRESIDENT CITED ON ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD142039 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 14 TASS -- India can take pride in the progress of its economy which has been made possible by planning and a consistent effort of the people, said President Zail Singh of India. He made a national radio address today on the occasion of Independence Day marked August 15.

The Indian president made note of impressive achievements made by India over the 37 years of independent development. In the past years, he said, industrial and agricultural production have been growing steadily. India has joined the club of the leading industrial powers of the world. In 1983-1984, India took in a bumper harvest of grain crops -- 151 million tons, 17 percent up on the previous year.

Science is developing steadily in India. Indian experts are working in such advanced sciences as space, nuclear, and oceanographic research. The president made special mention of the historic event of the current year -- the first flight of an Indian citizen into space. Zail Singh stressed the paramount significance of the recent Soviet-Indian joint space experiment.

India has made a notable headway in social development, the president said. It is well known that the level of development of a civilisation is judged from the attitude (of society) to different minorities and women. The rights of women and the minorities are guaranteed in India. Women play a major role in politics, in the economy, education, and other spheres of life of the country.

The president said that India is marking its independence anniversary in a tense international situation. The nuclear arms race threatens the very existence of mankind. To remove that threat forever and to guarantee peace the world over, he went on to say, it is necessary to create such an international order which would give every country the possibility to determine its policy freely and to follow the road chosen by it. India pursues a policy of peace in the international scene and as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement favors the relaxation of international tensions, and the restructuring of international economic relations on a new and just basis, the president said.

INDIAN COSMONAUTS ARRIVE FOR TOUR OF USSR

LD142118 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- The Soviet cosmonauts today accorded a warm reception in Moscow to their colleague -- India's representative Rakesh Sharma who made an orbital flight as member of the international Soviet-Indian crew in April this year, and his stand-in Ravish Malhotra.

Together with the members of the internationalist crew, Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov, and their stand-ins -- Anatoliy Berezovoi and Georgiy Grechko, the guests from India will make a tour of the Soviet Union. Apart from Moscow, they will also visit Leningrad, Kiev, the capital of the Ikraine, and Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. The delegation will be led by director of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program, General Vladimir Shatalov.

This is the reply visit of Indian cosmonauts. Soviet cosmonauts and their stand-ins were guests of the Indian people after the orbital expedition.

The beginning to Soviet-Indian cooperation in peaceful exploration and use of the near-earth space was laid by the launching of the Soviet rocket-carrier of the first Indian artificial earth satellite "Ariyabata" in April 1975. The Indian artificial satellites "Bhaskara" (1979) and "Bashkara-2" (1981) were also launched from the territory of the USSR.

The Indian cosmonaut's flight ushered in a fundamentally new stage of cooperation between the two countries in space exploration. During the time of the joint expedition aboard the Soviet orbital complex "Salyut-7--Soyuz," a vast program of medico-biological, technological, nature study experiments was fulfilled. Thus, the program of the "Terra" experiment included the study and photography of 40 percent of India's territory -- the areas of New Delhi and Agra, Himalayas, and the adjacent area of the Arabian Sea, deltas of the Brahmaptura and Ganges Rivers.

COMPARISON OF ALIYEV MEETING WITH SRV AMBASSADOR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 August carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the 13 August meeting between Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Ambassador's Reception," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 14 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, revealing the following variation:

Only paragraph, line four, reads in IZVESTIYA:...the context of further development and deepening. Taking part in the talk were: on the Soviet side A.S. Zaytsev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Southeast Asia Department; and on the Vietnamese side Minister Counselor Nguyen Van Quang and trade representative Chin Van Chong. The conversation took...(rewording and supplying additional names)

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON SRV-PRC BORDER CLASHES

PM141344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Border Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Aug -- The situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border remains tense.

According to VNA reports, Chinese artillery continued its massive shelling of population centers up to 12 km inside Ha Tuyen Province between 3 and 12 August. Several persons were killed 7 August as a result of the shelling of (Kuyettiyen) municipality. Considerable material damage has been caused.

At the same time, the Chinese side has sent sabotage and espionage groups into Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

The Armed Forces and population in the border provinces are delivering counterstrikes against the border violators, VNA notes.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PM141043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exacerbating the Situation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Aug -- The exacerbation of the international situation at the present stage is the direct consequence of the bellicose, militarist policy of American imperialism, which is spurring the arms race on an unprecedented scale and making fierce attacks on socialism, Army General Van Tien Dung, Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee Politburo member and SRV national defense minister, writes in the CPV's theoretical and political journal CONG SAN.

The United States does not shrink from using the most reactionary forces to undermine the national liberation movements in various countries. It undertook a cynical act of aggression against Grenada, interferes in Lebanon's and El Salvador's internal affairs, wages an undeclared war against Nicaragua, and threatens Cuba and [illegible]ria.

Frightened by the revolutionary transformations in Southeast Asia, the United States, together with other reactionary forces using the Thai military as a tool, is engaging in provocations against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. China, whose policy toward Vietnam has become even more hostile, acts in unison with the United States. Evidence of this is provided by Beijing's unceasing provocative actions on the SRV border, Van Tien Dung stresses.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the minister writes, are taking resolute measures to prevent the imperialists from violating the established strategic balance.

NEW ZEALAND TO URGE S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD142107 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 14 TASS -- There is not a single state in the southern part of the Pacific which would wish to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory, Prime Minister David Lange told the New Zealand radio. New Zealand intends to advance a proposal at the regional forum, due to be held late in August, that zone free from nuclear weapons and wastes of their production be set up in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, the New Zealand leader was quoted by the news agency AFP as saying.

The David Lange government is firmly committed to its decision which bars nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand's ports and waters. This stand is criticised by the United States and Australia -- New Zealand's allies in ANZUS.

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTIAN GROUP ENDS USSR VISIT

LD141805 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- A group of members of the National Council of Christian Churches of New Zealand have ended their visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is part of the tour of the socialist countries of Europe by the group to familiarize themselves with church life. Twenty-five priests and laymen, representing five major churches of New Zealand, were on a visit in the Soviet Union from August 4 to 14. At the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, the guests went to Moscow, Zagorsk, Kiev, and Leningrad. They visited Christian churches and monasteries, Lutheran churches and prayer houses of the Baptists, familiarized themselves with the activities of religious educational establishments.

Dr Allan Brash, heading the group, pointed out in a statement for the press that a warm and cordial welcome had been everywhere extended to the guests. People in this country, the statement points out, are like us profoundly dedicated to the cause of peace all over the world. In the name of our faith, all of us reject the madness of the nuclear threat to humankind. Being Christians, we urge the peoples to destroy the nuclear weapons.

The statement stresses: We believers of New Zealand are heartened by what we have seen here.

The group of New Zealand Christians have left Moscow for Budapest today.

GAN COMMENTS ON BELFAST SHOOTING, BRITISH TROOPS

LD142223 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program; Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] Ulster is in the headlines again in Britain and in other countries. This is due to two events that are parted in time but closely connected in essence. One of these events took place last Sunday and THE GUARDIAN yesterday called it another Bloody Sunday in Ulster. That's what it was, the massacre of a peaceful demonstration in Belfast. Today the DAILY TELEGRAPH, which is close to the Tory government, seems to be the only paper to make a shameful attempt to justify the massacre and acquit the government. The second event occurred 15 years ago. On 14 August 1969 British troops came to Ulster -- first 7,000 and then 21,000. Since then Ulster has been a bleeding wound.

Those troops had been awaited; the Catholics hoped that the British soldiers would protect them against the horrible terror commited by Protestant extremists in the Catholic ghettos of Falls Road in Belfast and Bogside in Derry. Those hopes were ruthlessly frustrated and trampled on by soldiers' boots. The British soldiers broke into Catholics' houses at any time of the day or night and broke floors open searching for weapons. The British soldiers protected the Protestant extremists instead and the violability of their homes. Ulster became dominated by terror of the British troops and of the Protestant extremists like Rev. Ian Paisley.

British propaganda has been silent about this 15-year-long double terror, which is in fact government-sponsored. But every effort is made to draw British public attention to the IRA's terrorism. Undoubtedly terror never starts of itself but often as the response of desperate people to lawless actions. Lawlessness has been the norm in Ulster since the arrival of the British troops. This was exemplified by the British paratroopers' shooting of 13 people at a peaceful demonstration in Derry in 1972. Many Irish civilians were killed before and after the massacre, so even the moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party has repeatedly said that the presence of the troops has not contributed to peace but reinforced the system of oppression.

The extraordinary legislation enforced by the British Government in Ulster provides a cover for outrageous actions, and the latest example is the massacre of the peaceful demonstrations by the police in Belfast last Sunday. The British philosopher (Roger Balham) has said: He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils. Whitehall should heed that warning. The 15 years of the British occupation troops' presence in Ulster have not solved the problem, but in fact made it even more acute and greatly damaged Britain's international prestige.

As seen against the outrageous violence in Ulster, British politicians' talk about democracy, freedom, and human rights is absolutely unconvincing. The presence of the British troops in Northern Ireland shows that London still takes on force in its efforts to solve the problem of Ulster, and this meets with full understanding and approval on the part of Washington.

During his splendid Hollywood-style election show in the Republic of Ireland, President Reagan talked at large about his feelings for his Irish ancestors and for the Irish people in general. But he did not display any wish to meet with the Irish people of Northern Ireland, and maybe he didn't because he knew that the core of the British expeditionary troops on the Falklands had been made up of soldiers and noncommissioned officers who have been practically taught to kill in Ulster. It's unpredictable what Americans of Irish descent will think about that during the coming presidential elections. Let the President worry about it.

IRISH GOVERNMENT DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO SHOOTING

LD142035 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Dublin August 14 TASS -- The Government of Ireland insists that an official investigation be held into the circumstances of the killing of 22-year-old Sean Downes by British troops and the reason for the brutal treatment of the people who took part in a peaceful demonstration in the Catholic district of Belfast August 12.

The Irish public is unanimous in the opinion that the barbaric actions of the "law enforcement officers" in Belfast was a classic example of a totally unprovoked demonstration of brute force organised with the blessing of British authorities.

PEACE GROUP CABLES BRITISH NUCLEAR PROTESTERS

LD142020 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- Soviet peace supporters expressed solidarity with the activists of the anti-nuclear movement in Great Britain who demanded that the Conservative government renounce its policy leading to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

"Soviet peace supporters resent the police crackdown in response to the demands of British public for the removal of U.S. cruise missiles and the dismantling of nuclear bases situated on the territory of the country," says a telegram addressed by the Soviet Peace Committee to Britain's movement for nuclear disarmament. "We protest at the reprisals against the people who took part in the anti-nuclear youth march, particularly the arrests of W. Anderson, S. Morris, J. Hill and A. McIntyre in Upper Heyford and Oxford.

Soviet Peace supporters join in the demands of British public for the release of the members of the anti-nuclear movement and an end to reprisals against them, the telegram says.

EAST EUROPEAN PAPERS WRITE ON FRG REVANCHISM

CSSR's RUDE PRAVO

LD141336 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Prague August 14 TASS -- The leadership of West Germany openly take under their wing the revanchists, who are becoming ever more active on the political scene, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO stresses.

Those who formulate the foreign policy of West Germany today do not recognise the principle of the inviolability of European borders and are against political realities which have emerged on the continent during the postwar period. High-ranking officials of the Bonn government openly preach these "ideas" at different revanchist gatherings. During the recent period West German officials, including Federal Chancellor Kohl, have not missed a single opportunity to try to prove anew that the "German question" remains open. It is in the shadow of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles that certain political forces in West Germany have found an opportunity to revive revanchist ideas, the newspaper says.

Having agreed to the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons in its territory, West Germany has assumed all responsibility for the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict in Europe. This political course is absolutely at variance with the principles of the Final Act of the European conference, signed, in particular, by the West German leadership.

West Germany's neighbours are seriously worried by the revival of revanchism behind the camouflage of a commitment to peace. The European peoples lived through all the horrors of war and history tells them to spare no effort to avert another war and to thwart the dangerous plans of the militarists, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

Bulgarian Paper Cited

PM141450 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Mounting Wave of Revanchism"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Aug -- FRG officials' repeated assertions that a threat to neighboring states and to peace as a whole will never again emanate from German soil are at odds with their deeds, the Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA stresses.

The political course of the conservative FRG Government is increasingly aligned with the militarist policy of Washington. This is attested to not only by the transformation of West German territory into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead in Europe, but also by the new military agreement recently signed between Washington and Bonn and the decision by the Western European Union Council to repeal the ban placed on FRG production of bomber aircraft and long-range missiles.

A wave of revanchism dangerous for peace is mounting under the protection of the U.S. missiles. At numerous rallies of various "Landsmannschaften" the revanchists are openly calling for a review of postwar borders in Europe and are stating that the German question "remains open." Moreover, threats are also being leveled at the FRG's eastern neighbors.

Official circles in Bonn are currently expressing "perplexity" at the alarm expressed in the socialist countries over the growth of revanchist forces in the FRG. They even deny the existence of these forces altogether. But the facts show the opposite. The "league of exiles" revanchist organization alone unites 2.5 million people in its ranks and produces various types of propaganda literature with a total print run of 1.5 million copies.

OSTROGORSKIY VIEWS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

DW141655 Moscow International Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] On 13 August 1961, a border system was set up between the GDR and West Berlin. The West German press has exploited this anniversary for new invectives against the GDR's state and social order and the territorial and political status quo in central Europe. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following:

No one is surprised that the memory of 13 August 1961 has created anger and irritation among certain Bonn circles. On that day, a heavy stone was laid on the grave of the revanchist policy pursued by Bonn during all the years of the FRG's existence. The illusion that the FRG could undermine the socialist German state by using West Berlin as a bridgehead for political and economic diversion, espionage, and propaganda burst like a soap-bubble.

Plans for restoring the German Reich proved to be untenable. However, Bonn clung to the dogma of its bankrupt revanchist policy which was already nearly dead. The following decade was marked by a change toward realism in Bonn's Ostpolitik. Such realism is inconceivable without the renunciation of revanchist illusions.

All the more striking are the many defamatory statements by official Bonn and the FRG press on the anniversary of 13 August 1961. What guides those people who are trying to restore the political atmosphere that prevailed prior to the conclusion of the treaties with the East and the settlement of the West Berlin problem? Is it their concern about the people, as they say? Of course not. The most important thing people in central Europe and, by the way, also in every other region need is the preservation and strengthening of peace. Any attempts to interfere in the sovereign affairs of other states, including even neighboring states, will only hinder the fulfillment of this task.

The defamatory invectives regarding this date are no isolated phenomenon. The press in many countries has justly stated that a boom of revanchist sentiments can be heard in the FRG. The impression is being created that officials of the present conservative-liberal coalition want to persuade themselves, and even make the West German voters believe, that it is possible to build up a new revanchist policy house of cards.

The present Washington administration's adventurous militarist course and its program of turning the FRG's territory into a launching site of first-strike weapons, probably have made the Bonn leaders conceited. If that is really true, the ensuing hangover could be even more bitter than it was after 13 August 1961 and the subsequent failures of revanchist policy.

Bonn should not forget the lessons of history, which reveal that the socialist community does not let any of its members down. Their interests are reliably protected against any revanchist claims. That was so, and it will continue to be so.

FRG DISCONTENT WITH U.S. TRADE POLICIES

LD150718 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration's policy of curtailing trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has encountered growing opposition from business and political quarters in the Federal Republic of Germany.

These quarters are especially discontented with the NATO decision, taken last July under Washington's pressure, to extend the list of commodities and technologies banned for export to the CMEA countries. Peter Glotz, Federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, branded it as "an instrument used by the United States to suppress its economic rivals". "Taking into account the impending economic crisis and growing umemployment", he stressed in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, "further limiting trade with the East is a politically irresponsible step. By agreeing to it, the FRG is further losing its sovereignty".

Peter Glotz said that the further curbs on the export of technologies to the USSR, while doing heavy damage to West European firms, will not exert any noticeable influenc on the economic development of the Soviet Union. He said in this connection that the share of Western technologies in Soviet imports is so small that "its contribution to Soviet economic growth is somewhere between zero and one percent".

Washington's attempts to justify discriminatory measures against socialist countries by "considerations of security", Peter Glotz said, are totally untenable since these measures provide for a ban on exports to the CMEA countries of such products as home calculators for domestic needs and equipment for telephone communications.

Mr Siehmann, secretary of the Federal Association of Wholesale and Foreign Trade of the FRG, said that Washington's policy of discrimination, which is ineffective against the Soviet Union, is inflicting palpable damage on West German exporters. He accused the West German Government of "obediently following" Washington's policy to the detriment of national interests.

ISHCHENKO REPORTS ON NAVY'S VISIT TO HELSINKI

PM141040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

["Travel Notes" by special correspondent Captain-Lieutenant S. Ishchenko: "Five Days in Suomi"]

[Text] It looked as if the training ship Smolnyy was heading for the rocky shore at full speed. All of a sudden, the granite cliffs on both sides parted like the curtains on a theatrical stage, and the narrow passage between the Vallisaari and Kustanmiekka Islands appeared. The Smolnyy did not pass so much as squeeze through it. On either side, the surf was breaking just a stone's throw away from the ship. The wonderful panorama of Helsinki, bathed in early morning sunshine, lay straight ahead. The detachment of Soviet naval ships, consisting of the training ship Smolnyy and the destroyer Svirepyy, sailing under the flag of Admiral V. Samoylov, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base, sailed into the Finnish capital on an official friendly visit.

The rounded domes of ancient cathedrals, brought nearer by the powerful lenses of field glasses, stood next to spherical TV satellite antennas. The ancient granite of Suomenlinna Fortress, built in the 18th century and formerly known as Sveaborg, impassively looked down on the endless stream of automobiles and buses speeding along the embankment.

The pointed church spires glided across the lenses and disappered from sight. The statue of a female figure on a pedestal came into view from behind a snow-white ocean liner with a cute seal's face painted on its side. The figure was stretching her hands out towards us. We knew from the stories told by those who had visited the city before, that the sculptor intended the statute to symbolize the hand of friendship Finland extends to the Soviet Union.

One of the advertising leaflets published in Finland for tourists from the USSR reads: "Helsinki is not so far away..." It is only 443 km to Leningrad, and the flight takes just 50 minutes. It is said that on a clear day in Helsinki you can see Tallinn, which lies on the opposite shore of the sea.

Yes, Finland is our closest northern neighbor. Its border with the USSR stretches from the Baltic reefs to the polar tundras. For almost 4 decades this border has been one of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutual understanding, a border between countries whose relations have long been an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has been in operation since 1948. Last summer, during the visit of President M. Koivisto of Finland to the Soviet Union, the treaty was once again extended prior to its expiration for another 20 years. This fact provides irrefutable evidence that our peoples adhere to the tested course. This political line is known in Finland as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" and is justly linked with the activity of these politicians.

Stable and mutually advantageous economic ties occupy a major position in relations between the USSR and Finland. The Soviet Union accounts for about 25 percent of Finland's foreign trade turnover. During the crises that often shake the capitalist countries' economic system, this is a significant factor that does not depend on market conditions and considerably helps to lend Finalnd's economy a certain stability. The Soviet sailors who toured several industrial enterprises in the Finnish capital during the visit saw convincing proof of this.

One of them was the "Valmet" Company's "Helsinki" shipyard. This year its turnover will reach 5.5 billion markkas, according to our guide, engineer M. Nurinen. Over the last 30 years "Valmet" has supplied the USSR with about 600 ships of various tonnages and for different purposes that are now sailing the seven seas under the Soviet flag. One of these ships is the container ship Julius Fucik, which has a deadweight of 37,000 metric tons. This Soviet Union order alone provided 3-year's work for 1,600 Finnish shipbuilders. All in all, according to Finnish economists' data, about 150,000 persons in the country are working to carry out Soviet orders. The full significance of this fact can be appreciated only when you consider that today Finland has more than 150,000 unemployed.

That is not all. Some 60-70 percent of production capacity at "Valmet's" shipyards is usually involved in fulfilling orders from the Soviet Union. Last year this figure reached the record level of 100 percent, which means that all deliveries of this type of output were destined for the USSR. It is interesting to know that the "Valmet" Company has organized an original type of production sharing with Soviet industrial enterprises. Soviet equipment, which successfully competes with the best world products, is installed on ships built at the Finnish shipyards. It includes navigational radar, radio, and ship galley equipment.

There is active economic cooperation between our countries in other spheres as well. Last year, for example, a protocol was signed during President M. Koivisto's visit to the USSR on cooperation in agriculture and food products manufacture for the period through 1990. The Soviet-Finnish Permanent Intergovernmental Commission on economic cooperation is drafting an agreement on trade and payments in 1986-1990 and a protocol on clarifying and extending the long-term program through the year 2000.

There were many meetings -- on board the Soviet ships and in the streets of the Finnish capital, at official receptions and in industrial enterprises. Once again the figures speak eloquently: Svirepyy and Smolnyy were visited by 3,500 Finns during the stay.

Nikolay Kugler traveled 50 km from Vihta to Helsinki to meet the Soviet sailors. "I could not miss such an opportunity to learn more about your country, in which I am very interested. After all, my forefathers came from Russia..."

Nearby, Kalio Kyuyusti and his son Santori, with the help of an interpreter, were holding a lively conversation with a group of students from the Higher Naval School. What is the education system like in the USSR? Who can become a naval officer in the Soviet Union. Is it open to anyone? These and other questions were asked by Smolnyy's visitors.

It was, of course, pleasant for us to hear words of approval about the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy. It was gratifying to see how solicitously the Finns treat everything linked with the stay in Suomi of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, initiator of this policy and founder of the first socialist state in the world. Every schoolchild in Finland knows that it was Lenin who signed the decree on their country's statehood 31 December 1917.

One day a large group of Soviet sailors traveled to Tampere, where a V.I. Lenin museum was opened in 1946 on the initiative of the "Finland-USSR" Society. The memorial plaque reads: "In this building V.I. Lenin expressed his sympathy for our people's desire for independence at the 1905 and 1906 historical conferences."

There were many meetings, but I would especially like to describe one of them. We met an elegantly dressed gentleman along the famous esplanade described by L. Sobolev in his book "Capital Repairs."

"I'm (Meyer), a Finn of German origin," he introduced himself. "To use your vocabulary, I am a capitalist. I own a firm with a turnover of 130 million."

Most Soviet sailors know about people like this from books and movies. They did not want to miss the opportunity to compare viewpoints, especially as our interlocutor added that he belonged to the ranks of the "most right-wing," as he put it, party in Finland.

"Do you know what our country is like? We have everything -- mountains of meat, rivers of milk. We don't know where to put it all. It is true that we do have some unemployed..."

Our interlocutor was clearly not inclined to analyze the facts critically. He seemed to have forgotten that in the stores a kilogram of meat costs -- in our money -- about R10, that fish costs more than R5, and that the country's inflation rate exceeds 8 percent per annum. But why should (Meyer) remember these figures? After all, the large entrepreneurs' profits have risen 40 percent in a year.

We also came across facts which confirmed that there are some forces in the world that dislike the friendly relations between our countries. Considerable efforts by the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries are aimed at destroying the ties between the USSR and Finland and undermining the Finns' trust in the Soviet Union. Attempts to step up ideological infiltration in Finland are being made for this purpose. Hollywood heroes aim at passers-by from movie posters, and the colorful covers of American pornographic magazines can be seen on the newsstands. Helsinki's largest bookshop, at the end of the esplanade, displays classic world and Soviet literary works alongside libelous publications about the USSR by various renegades making a cozy living out of the "cold war." The publishers' addresses are the same -- New York, U.S.A.

The 5 days of the visit seemed no longer than a single day. The Smolnyy and Svirepyy cast off their moorings in the early morning. The brass of the wind orchestra shone on the decks as it played the "Slav Girl's Farewell" march. The hundreds of people who had come to see us off waved their hands and then ran along the quay in order to look a little longer at the Soviet ships making their way home. The stone woman on the pedestal stretched out her hands behind us, as if in a friendly farewell handshake.

PRAVDA NOTES MITTERRAND REPLY TO CHERNENKO

PM150719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I was very touched by the message you sent me and the French people on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on France's national day, and I express warm gratitude to you on my own behalf and for my compatriots.

Like yourself, I am convinced that our recent talks in Moscow will promote the fruitful development of the dialogue and cooperation between the USSR and France in our countries interests, and I sincerely wish for this.

Francois Mitterrand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CABLES NEW FRENCH PREMIER

LD311732 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has sent Laurent Fabius a telegram on the occasion of his appointment to the post of prime minister of France. The telegram says that the interests of both sides are promoted by the extension of cooperation between the USSR and France in the spirit of the accords reached at the recent Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow. This extension will benefit the peoples of the two countries and the cause of European and international security.

Laurent Fabius expressed in a reply telegram his most sincere gratitude for the congratulations and reiterated the intention of the French Government to make efforts to strengthen traditional ties of friendship between the French and Soviet people. He stressed the special importance of the development of cooperation between France and the USSR in the spirit of the recent summit meeting in Moscow.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS BELGIUM ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031624 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to Baudouin, the king of the Belgians, on the occasion of the National Day of Belgium, expressing sincere congratulations and the best wishes to the king and the friendly Belgian people. Everything positive that has been accumulated in the relations between the USSR and Belgium is appreciated in the Soviet Union, the message runs, and further development of these relations in the interests of the Soviet and Belgian peoples, consolidation of European and international security is advocated.

In his reply message the king expressed on his own behalf and on behalf of the Belgian people profound gratitude for the congratulations and the good wishes and on his part wished well-being to the Soviet people and happy future to the Soviet Union. The message expresses the wish of further development of good relations between the peoples of both countries.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT NOTED

LD131803 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- In accordance with the plan for inter-party contacts, a Greek Communist Party delegation led by T. Vlahos was staying in the Soviet Union on August 6-13 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Greek comrades had meetings and conversations at the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of Public Education of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.S.R. Committee for Vocational Training. They also visited several educational establishments in Moscow and "Iskorka" Young Pioneer Camp near the city.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece was also received at the Department of Science and Educational Establishments of the CPSU Central Committee.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS MOROCCAN, ALGERIAN LEADERS

LD142105 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Rabat August 14 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, completed his brief working visit to Morocco. As a result of two rounds of talks with King Hassan II of Morocco in the city of Oujda near the border between Morocco and Algeria, the MAP news agency reports, the sides signed a treaty of union between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The newspaper, L'OPINION, reported that the meeting was held at Libya's initiative "within the framework of the effort to compose differences and strengthen solidarity between the Arab countries" and in the light of preparations for a scheduled Arab summit meeting.

Algiers August 14 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today made a brief visit to Algeria. He had talks with Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the FNLA party. During the talks they discussed bilateral relations and some major international problems.

Discusses Western Sahara

LD142057 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The situation in Western Sahara has become more tense recently. The military operations which are continually expanding were resumed in this sector of the African Continent. [Words indistinct] observers note that such developments demonstrate that the resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for a political solution to the Western Sahara issue and the UN recommendations remain unimplemented. Responsibility for this must be borne to a great extent by the Reagan administration, which is using various means to fan the flames of the fratricidal war in order to exploit the situation for its selfish objectives and particularly to widen its military presence in [words indistinct].

In light of this, reports from Algiers and Rabat about Libyan revolution leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's meetings with King Hassan II of Morocco and with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid are drawing great interest. News agencies point out that a plan was adopted at these meetings for a political solution to the Western Sahara question, bearing in mind that it is not just the states of the Arab Maghreb, but all forces of peace that are concerned with such a solution.

The position of the Soviet Union is well known. It has urged support for the UN recommendations and for the OAU resolutions. It has frequently officially declared that it always advocates solving the Western Sahara question through political talks with the participation of concerned parties and without any outside pressures.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

PM101054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received M. Ait Chalal, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin 8 August at his own request in connection with his forthcoming return home. A friendly talk was held.

FRANCE, UK, U.S. SENDING SHIPS TO RED SEA

LD101342 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Ministry of External Relations in Paris announced today that France has decided to reinforce its military force stationed in Djibouti, following the mining of the Red Sea. This action follows the American decision to send anti-mine helicopters and warships to the region of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. French and British ships are moving toward the straits of Bab al-Mandab. Observers say that the United States and its Atlantic allies are trying to use the situation in the Red Sea to increase their military presence in the region.

KHOMEYNI AFFIRMS DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE WAR

LD102143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Here we have another clip, it is devoted to Imam Khomeyni. In an address to believers, he talked about the country's internal situation and called for a continuation of the war against neighboring Iraq. This clip was evidently filmed in connection with recent reports circulating abroad that the 84-year-old Ayatollah Khomeyni was seriously ill. The ayatollah's televised address is intended somehow to refute these reports of his illness.

PRAISE FOR SOCIALISM IN CONGO, ZIMBABWE

MB141150 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Moscow newspaper PRAVDA has been commenting on significant developments in world politics. We shall only deal with those topics relating to the African Continent.

In Brazzaville, the third congress of the ruling party in the Congo, the Congolese Party of Labor [CPL], has been held. In Harare, the second national congress of the ruling party in Zimbabwe, ZANU-PF, was held recently. These two congresses are very significant in the political development of these two African countries which have chosen the socialist path in strengthening their governments and promoting the general welfare of the people.

After achieving political independence, African countries found themselves confronted by problems of underdevelopment, economic decline, poverty and hunger, all factors spawned by previous colonial capitalist regimes. Solving these problems using the acknowledged capitalist methods proved difficult and failed, because the Western capitalist countries have devised new ways to further exploit the economic wealth of these countries. They use their economic prowess and financial clout to hamper and restrain development in developing countries. This point is quite obvious. Thus, after political independence, African countries had to find an alternative method to redress these hardships in the economic-political sphere.

Both the congresses of the CPL and ZANU-PF are viewed as honest attempts to tackle these problems. Both congresses made it very clear in their political manifestos that the capitalist approach was unacceptable. Both congresses chose socialism as a path to development and redressing the previous unending troubles. The CPL vowed to strengthen the unity of the people, proceed with the establishment of a socialist state in Congo, and assure the Congolese true self-determination in all spheres. The ZANU-PF Congress declared that Zimbabwe has chosen to set up a state based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The congress disclosed plans for making ZANU-PF a truly socialist party. In the near future, Ethopia's ruling party will be holding its congress to consider ways of setting up a socialist state. This congress is due to take place in September. Recently, an Addis Ababa daily newspaper [name indistinct] noted that the socialist principles of government are worthy examples meriting emulation by those countries desiring economic and political change in their affairs.

Yes indeed, the socialist party is not an easy route, but the truth is that once the people have chosen to exercise self-determination in their affairs, there is no doubt that they will succeed. There is no power on earth that can hinder or stop them.

PROTEST IN EL SALVADOR TO U.S. WARSHIP ARRIVAL

LD141658 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 14 TASS -- The Nicaraguan news agency ANN reports from San Salvador that the U.S. battleship Iowa appeared at the Gulf of Fonseca at the head of a flotilla of U.S. naval ships. The Salvadoran regime marked the event with much pomp: Strongman Duarte visited the board of the battleship underscoring by his call that the armored U.S. giant bristling with 16-inch guns has arrived in the area to protect his interests and intimidate those regimes in the region which do not suit the Reagan administration.

The arrival of the Iowa to the area off the coast of El Salvador drew protests from the local opposition. The Salvadoran Committee of Mothers of the Killed and Missing Inmates expressed its protest to the U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, regarding this fresh demonstration of force by U.S. military in the Gulf of Fonseca as testimony of the escalating U.S. interference in the affairs of that country. Archbishop of San Salvador Arturo Rivera y Damas made the same conclusion in a recent sermon.

The Venceremos radio station of the Farabundo Marti Front said that the U.S. Armed Forces were encouraging a civil war in El Salvador.

The battleship Iowa was built during the Second World War, just as the battleship New Jersey which won a notorious reputation for itself by shelling civilian targets in Beirut. It was refurbished by the Pentagon for use in the international scene as a tool of terror and intimidation. Both battleships carry up to 40 centimeter-thick armor plates, and their mammoth guns can fire 1.5-ton shells to a distance of up to 40 miles. Like distress signals these ships appear in the areas where Washington is going to stage another act of international brigandage. Now, too, the arrival of the Iowa to the Gulf of Fonseca is an alarm signal for the national liberation movements of the region.

U.S., CHILE HOLD JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

LD142033 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires August 14 TASS -- The Pinochet regime is taking an active part in the naval "Unidas-84" exercises which are being held under the Pentagon's aegis off Latin America's shores jointly with some states of the region. As is noted by news agencies, American and Chilean Navies are carrying out a number of joint operations within the framework of these militaristic exercises. They are testing methods of dealing with submarines and also landing of troops to "capture springboards on the coast" and "conduct combat actions in the jungles".

KUZNETSOV VISITS KALININ OBLAST 13 AUG

LD141822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was in Kalinin Oblast on 13 August. He met agricultural workers, acquainted himself with the activity of the local soviets of people's deputies, and visited trading enterprises.

Comrade Kuznetsov took an interest in progress made in fulfilling the Food Program and in problems involved in setting up rayon agro-industrial associations and the organization of socialist competition.

Note was taken of the need to further intensify production, raise labor productivity and strengthen discipline, as is demanded by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums.

In conversations with the heads of the (Bolshabarkovskiy) and (Zavolzhskiy) rural executive committees, Mir Kolkhoz, and 50-Letiye USSR Sovkhoz, problems of construction in rural areas and propagandizing of frontranking experience were touched upon.

Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that the rural councils must make wider use of the rights conferred upon them and show more initiative and a more business-like manner in resolving problems of developing production and improving the daily life of the population. A prime tast lies in the mobilization of labor collectives in the struggle for a rapid harvest without wastage.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TOUR LITHUANIA 12-14 AUG

LD141056 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Vilnius August 14 TASS -- The heads of diplomatic missions from 22 states accredited in the USSR familiarised themselves with the life of Soviet Lithuania from August 12 to 14.

The guests were received by Antanas Barkauskas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, by Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songaila, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, toured the sights of Vilnius and Kaunas and went to the Michurin collective farm of Jurbarkas District.

The trip was organized by the protecol department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MOLDAVIAN CP ELECTS SMIRNOV NEW SECOND SECRETARY

LD141802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The tasks of the republican party organization in improving party leadership of the Komsomol were discussed at a plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Grossu, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party was the rapporteur. He, as well as other speakers, noted that party committees show constant concern to ensure the active participation of the Komsomol in resolving economic, social, and cultural tasks of Communist construction. Specific measures to further improve the party leadership of the Komsomol were outlined.

The plenum considered an organizational matter. It released Comrade Merenishchev from his duties as second secretary of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, in connection with his confirmation as a member of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Smirnov, who worked previously as chief of a section in the Organizational Party Work Department at the CPSU Central Committee, has been elected second secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee.

SCIENTIST'S ACHIEVEMENTS RECALLED IN OBITUARY

LD142023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. On 12 August 1984 Academician Georgiy Konstantinovich Boreskov, outstanding Soviet scientist, a great scientific organizer, a member of the Presidium and director of the Institute of Catalysis of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and hero of socialist labor, died in his 78th year. The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and by eminent scientists, states:

The name of Georgiy Konstantinovich Boreskov is linked with great achievements in Soviet and world science in the sphere of catalysis, and with important technological solutions for many branches of the chemical industry. He harmoniously combined the talents of researcher and engineer. Under his leadership a whole series of important industrial catalyses and processes based on them, including those for the production of sulphuric acid, were developed.

The recognized leader of the Soviet school of catalysis, he carried out great scientific and organizational work and took an active part in training scientific and technical personnel.

His election as president of the International Catalysis Congress, and as member of a number of foreign academies, attests to the international recognition of Georgiy Konstantinovich Boreskov's scientific merits.

The bright memory of Georgiy Konstantinovich Boreskov, a wonderful scientist and engineer, a charming man and a patriot of his country, will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people, the obituary says.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL NOTES MEDICAL CARE DEFICIENCIES

LD142313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Summary] Problems concerned with improving medical services to the population of greater Moscow were discussed today at a session of the Moscow Oblast Standing Commission on Health Care. Here is our correspondent Olga Vasilyenko:

"This question of health care in greater Moscow was examined at an earlier session of the oblast soviet. On that occasion a broad plan was adopted for building hospitals and polyclinics and for strengthening their material and technical base. Today the standing commission was checking on how the decisions of that session are being fulfilled." It heard that new facilities brought into use have included a hospital complex at Zagorsk, a surgical block at Kolomna, and maternity homes at Noginsk and Ozery. New services for rural dwellers include 84 physiotherapy clinics and the creation of intinerant teams of specialists to visit remote areas. So much for the positive side.

"But deputies devoted special attention to the fact that deadlines for bringing health care facilities into use are often not met, or they are handed over not properly finished or with defects. In greater Moscow there are not enough doctors or nurses.

"Work for improving labor protection and environmental protection is done sloppily. So what are deputies intending to do to eliminate these shortcomings? I put this question to chairman of the Commission (Igor Semenovich Batishchevets-Bulko), chief doctor at the Shatura Central Hospital":

[Begin (Batishchevets-Bulko) recording] We draw these things to the attention of executive committees and soviets in all rayons and make recommendations for concrete measures to be taken by local health care commissions. "Our commission also makes use of the deputies' right of inquiry. Over the past 3 convocations we have twice exercised the deputies' right of inquiry in relation to Glavmosoblstroy, and naturally the appropriate measures were adopted to do away with the deficiencies we had mentioned in our inquiry. For the future, we plan to exercise the deputies' right of inquiry in relation to the building of a number of health care facilities, because fulfillment of planned work by Glavmosoblstroy is significantly lower this year than in the past." To sum up, the work done by deputies to clear up such matters will naturally help improve health-care in the oblast. [end recording]

U.S. PAPER'S 'LIE' ABOUT ESTONIAN PORT REBUTTED

PM141016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent G. Gusakov report under the "Latest Mail" rubric: "Lies About a Baltic Construction Site"]

[Text] Tallinn -- The Baltimore SUN recently published an article on the construction of a new seaport for Tallinn in the Gulf of Muuga. The newspaper writes that this will be an enormous enterprise "with numerous docks, grain conveyors, elevators, and warehouse installations." The construction project is so large, the Baltimore SUN notes, that it is expected to be fully completed sometime around the year 2015. The port in the Gulf of Muuga will then be the largest in Europe.

Having given its readership this generally accurate information, the newspaper then "breaks" a sensation: Prison labor is allegedly being widely used, the scale and secrecy of the construction of the port at Muuga are causing concern in neighboring Finland -- after all, at one time Muuga was a naval base for czarist Russia -- large number of workers of different nationalities are being brought in to construct the port, and this is disrupting the ethnic and linguistic balance [sootnosheniye] in Estonia.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA has published a long article entitled "In Secret? On Certain 'Revelations' by an American Newspaper" which gives a worthy rebuff to the libel that is sprinkled here and there in the U.S. newspaper article. Talks with Soviet and Finnish construction workers and the documents cited in the article squash the pathetic attempts to cast aspersions on the peoples' cooperation. In particular, there has never been a naval base at Muuga. Two Finnish firms -- (Portalgrupp) and (Eke) -- have already assumed contractual commitments to commission two major complexes in 1986 for the port under construction -- for handling grain and refrigerated cargo. SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA shows quite clearly that, no matter how big the lie, the truth will out.

[Dixelius] My last visit to Estonia took place in June of this year and then the situation was the same as usual, a kind of tense quiet with discontent hiding under the surface. But it is clear that a great change has taken place since then, especially after the party Central Committee here in Moscow strongly criticized the local party leadership in Estonia for not taking sufficient measures against the rising nationalism. Owing to this, the situation is different today and the discontent has faced hard measures from the authorities.

[Hoejeberg] Has this motivated the recent defection; or why should it happen just now?

[Dixelius] Yes, this seems to be the principal cause, and I think that it is closely connected with the sharp ideological struggle between the big powers, because the Estonians always feel it when relations between the Soviet Union and the West become aggravated.

[Hoejeberg] What questions are particularly sensitive just now in Soviet-Estonian relations?

[Dixelius] They are the classical national questions. There has been action by those in the opposition, in the form of open letters, demonstrations, appeals to foreign countries, and so on. These have always concerned the language issue and the national question. This is due to the fact that the Estonians are a small people; there are only 1 million of them, with 500,000 non-Estonians thrown in, that comprise the Soviet Republic of Estonia. This little group in a country with 270 million inhabitants thinks that they have insufficient scope for their own language and their own culture.

[Hoejeberg] Is their situation different from that of other population groups in the Soviet Union?

[Dixelius] In one sense they are in a very special situation. The northern part of Estonia is geographically so close to Finland that they can view Finnish television, and the Estonian language is so closely related with Finnish that they understand everything they see. This means that the Estonians have an entirely different information base from all the other Soviet citizens, which does not happen anywhere else in the Soviet Union. Besides this, we can say that the Estonians, both traditionally and culturally, are more West-orientated and perhaps more easily absorb a Western version of the course of events in the outer world. This naturally leads to a conflict with the authorities.

AFP: RANDPERE TO TALK ON POLITICAL CLIMATE

NC150811 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Stockholm, Aug 14 (AFP) -- A prominent member of the Estonian Communist Party who fled here last week possesses "extremely interesting" information on the political situation in the Soviet Baltic republic, reliable sources said here today.

Valdo Randpere, 26, a former justice minister, was responsible for cultural affairs in the Estonian Komsomol Communist Youth Movement.

He therefore had first-hand knowledge of affairs within the Estonian Communist Party, and feelings of the general public, especially young people, whose attitude on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the three Baltic countries -- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania -- is causing concern to the Kremlin, the sources added.

Mr Randpere will be questioned at length by Sweden's security police before the government decides on his request for asylum for himself and his wife, 22-year-old pop singer Leila Miller. It is almost certain to be granted.

Meanwhile, the authorities are refusing to let journalists interview or photograph the couple.

But Hans Kippar, president of the Estonian Exiles' Aid Committee, who has been in touch with them since they arrived in Sweden, said they had to leave behind their 13-month-old daughter Kaisa with Miss Miller's mother.

Mr Kippar said that the Soviet KGB security police has already questioned Leila Miller's mother and friends of the couple.

Observers here believe that the couple fled to the West in protest against the growing "Sovietization" of the Baltic republics.

Estonian exiled circles here said that Moscow was planning to send a flood of Russian and Ukrainian settlers to the tiny Baltic country. The exiles say that 50,000 to 100,000 Estonians have been deported to Siberia.

RSFSR BEGINS SOWING OF WINTER GRAIN CROPS

LD142222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] More than 2 million hectares have been taken up by winter grain crops by the beginning of this week in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. This was reported today by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Commenting on these data, Aleksandr Petrovich (Asytchuk), head of the Main Directorate of Land Cultivation of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that sowing has already started on a vast area from the Baltic coast to the Urals. Winter crops are being sown by the mechanizers on most farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The present scwing has its own special features: Intensive techniques are being widely used and appropriate material re sources have been assigned for this. The area of winter crops sown on bare fallows will increase. Cultivation of this kind has produced a good crop this year, even in acutely arid conditions. Fallow fields will be mostly occupied by strong wheats. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes will also be sowing hard winter wheat varieties created by the breeders.

Mass harvesting is continuing too. Grain has been reaped in the Russian Federation on more than 30 million hectares, which is 45 percent of the cultivated area. Reaping has started in Siberia and is proceeding at full speed in the Urals. Within the last few days farms of the central regions have begun gathering flax.

ARMY PAPER URGES OFFICERS TO SHOW INITIATIVE

PM141528 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Boldness in Battle"]

[Excerpts] Now that weapons of hitherto unprecedented power are the means of implementing commanders' plans and the control of people and equipment in battle involves the wide utilization of modern communications, automatic control systems, and computer equipment, the resolution of assignments depends to an even greater extent on the commander, his creative thinking, and his personal influence on the organization and course of the battle. Examples from everyday training and the experience of exercises and maneuvers graphically attest that even the most sophisticated equipment does not guarantee success if the commander is passive in the battle, uses the forces and means entrusted to him indecisively, and is not characterized by daring in planning and energy and boldness in carrying out his plans.

Unfortunately, low activity on the part of commanders in training battles, torpor, and the absence of the desire to be searching and creative are sometimes not assessed in a strict and principled fashion by senior leaders. This position is wrong. In talking about a commander's professional competence, it is necessary to give pride of place to the question of the extent to which he is trained and prepared to beat the strongest enemy, that is, an enemy who is superbly armed, energetic, cunning, and capable of exploiting any slip or indecisiveness by his rival on the battlefield. In order to vanquish such an enemy, it is necessary to make maximum use of the potential capabilities of weapons and combat equipment, the training and skill of subordinates, one's own unswerving will to win, and the capacity to forestall the enemy, outwit him, and baffle him with the daring and originality of one's actions. All this does not come naturally. It is necessary to train for it constantly and persistently. Moreover, the extent to which commanders' combat training is effective depends largely on senior commanders. Without a training process organized to modern standards and purposeful educational work with subordinates, one can hardly hope to mold in them an inner need for tactical pursuit, boldness, and innovation in battle.

Boldness has nothing in common with wild rashness and unjustified risk-taking. Boldness which is based, not on sober calculation, innovative thinking, and practical experience, but on the hope of a chance success and haste leads to serious mistakes and unjustifiable losses.

Of course, boldness in battle cannot be an end in itself; it is dictated by the situation. As frontline experience shows, bold actions entailing special risks are undertaken when it is impossible to resolve an assignment any other way. However, in the most complex and extreme situations, commanders and their subordinates must be constantly ready for these actions.

This readiness is acquired in the course of everyday combat training, and the duty of senior leaders, staffs, and political organs is to be constantly concerned to ensure that combat training, especially at such a strenuous time as the height of the summer training period, is conducted in the interests of a real increase in the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships. It is very important to create conditions that rule out oversimplification, formalism, and window-dressing. It is important to step up the demands made on commanders' creativity and to impel them, by the very situation and nature of training battles, to seek out unusual [nestandartnyye] solutions and to skillfully use frontline soldiers' experience.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

PM141258 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 164" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug -- Comrade Army and Navy servicemen! Comrade military construction workers! Comrade military construction veterans!

Today the Soviet people are celebrating Construction Workers Day. Military construction workers and railroad troop servicemen are marking their trade holiday in the atmosphere of Soviet people's high political and labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

Closely rallied around the beloved Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, military construction workers and railroad troop personnel, like all Soviet servicemen, ardently and unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and through their selfless labor are making a worthy contribution to increasing the USSR armed forces' combat readiness.

Having launched widespread socialist competition under the slogan "Work efficiently and in a good-quality fashion and strengthen the motherland's defense capability with shock labor" in response to the party's appeal for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of construction, military construction workers are successfully fulfilling the targets for the commissioning of fixed capital, housing, and other important production projects. The railroad servicemen are engaged in shock work. They have finished the laying of the main track ahead of schedule, thereby ensuring through train traffic along the Tynda-Komsomolsk-na-Amur section of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad.

I greet you and congratulate you on the Construction Workers Day holiday!

I wish the personnel of military construction units, organizations, and enterprises and railroad troop servicemen further successes in fulfilling state plans, improving their political and trade knowledge, and strengthening military and labor discipline.

Under conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the international situation, tirelessly increase vigilance, finish commission projects on time, and persistently struggle to increase work quality and efficiency, to strengthen the policy of thrift, and to introduce the achievements of science and technology into construction production. Launch socialist competition more extensively to worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the Soviet people and their heroic Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

TASS CITES MARSHAL SKORIKOV ON AIR FORCES DAY

LD141257 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- "Soviet aviation enjoys the special affection of the people and is their pride and glory," Air Force Marshal Grigoriy Skorikov, chief of staff of the USSR Air Forces, has told TASS in an interview on the occasion of Soviet Air Fleet Day marked on August 19.

The marshal recollected that the world's first aircraft was built by the Russian inventor Mozhaiskiy and that such outstanding scientists as Mendeleyev, Zhukovskiy and Tsiolkovskiy, as well as other theorists of aviation, cosmonautics and rocketry, stood at the sources of aviation theory. The victory of the Great October Socialist revolution in 1917 ushered in a new stage in the development of aviation in this country. The establishment and growth of Soviet aviation are associated with the name of Lenin, who ordered the formation of the first Soviet aviation unit already three days after the revolution.

During the early years of the Soviet period our pilots flying domestically produced planes performed a number of remarkable long-range flights and established more than one third of the world aviation records.

The Soviet air force made a great contribution to the rout of the Nazi aggressors, Marshal Grigoriy Skorikov said. As many as 77,000 out of the 100,000 planes lost by the Nazis during the Second World War were destroyed on the Soviet-German front, including 57,000 in the air and on air fields by pilots of the Soviet Air Forces. The homeland highly appreciated the feats of arms of its pilots: More than 200,000 Air Force personnel were awarded orders and medals and 2,420 the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

During the post-war period the Air Forces have reached a qualitatively new level, thanks to the constant care of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government about strengthening the country's defences. They have become a formidable arm of the Armed Forces capable of exerting decisive influence on the course and outcome of operations of varying scale today. The Air Force embodies the might of the homeland and the high level of Soviet science and technology.

In today's international situation, dramatically aggravated through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism led by the United States, the Soviet Union and its allies are consistently pursuing an energetic foreign policy of peace and doing everything they can to safeguard peace, to avert the threat of nuclear devastation and to stem the buildup of ever deadlier types of weaponry.

At the same time the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, faced with the growing threat of war, are taking all the measures needed to ensure the security of our homeland and that of the countries of the socialist community.

"The Air Forces standing shoulder to shoulder with the other services of the Soviet Armed Forces and closely cooperating with the air forces of the armies of the fraternal countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organisation are always ready to defend their homeland and, befittingly, to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty", Marshal Grigoriy Skorikov said.